C. Sheald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY JOHN NORVELL.

The price of subscriptions to the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, is, THREE DOL LARS per annum, paid in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year.

The terms of advertising in this paper, are, 50 cents for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and 25 cents for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

AUCTION OFFICE.

Jeremiah Neave & Son, NFORM their friends that they have con nected with their COMMISSION BUSI-NESS, the selling of MERCHANDIZE regularly at AUCTION, when consigned to them for that purpose. Cincinnati, Oct. 11—tf.

Laws of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT
For the relief of Joel Earwood.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the receiver of public monies, for the district of lands offered for sale at Jeffersonville, be, and he is hereby au thorized and required, to permit Joel Ear-wood to transfer, to any entry of lands he may make in said district, any monies he may have pain into said office, on the north-east quarter of section numbered twenty-one of township six, and range nine east, in said district: and the register of the said land office shall per-mit the said Earwood to withdraw his entry for the quarter section aforesaid

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore. January 22, 1818—APPROVED JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
Making further provisions for repairing the Public Buildings.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of repairing the public buildings, a sum not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any monies in the treausury not other-wise appropriated, and to be applied by the commissioner, under the direction of the pre-sident of the United States.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempor January 22, 1818—APPROVED,

JAMES MONROE.

RESOLUTION Directing the procurement of certain laws.

Resolved by the Schate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, of the laws passe at the first and second sessions of the four teenth Congress, remaining in the office of the Secretary of State, thirty copies be by him de-posted in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and fifteen copies in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, for the use of their members respectively. H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representative JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore January 22, 1818.—APPROVED, JAMES MONROE.

Sanders Manufacturing Company.

A N ACT incorporating a Company under the above name has become a law. The capital is \$300,000 divided into 6000 shares of be constantly employed in manufacturing, the other half may be employed in banking, with the privilege of issuing notes to three times the amount of the banking capital; upon failure to pay the notes of the corporation in specie, or notes of the Bank of Kentucky, or the Bank of the United States, or their branches, the banking privileges to cease. Five dollars fending herein shall receive ten lashes by or to be paid on each share at the time of sub- der of a Justice of the peace, unless the fine b and five dollars every two months thereafter

until the whole is paid. The Factory, Machinery, Buildings, &c. at Sar ers are to be estimated and valued by Nathaniel Hart, of Woodford, James Johnson Geo. M. Bibb. John T. Mason, Jr. and John Marsh. The proprietor of which is permitted to subscribe for stock to the amount of such valuation—and upon delivering to the Company a fair and perfect title to the same, he is receive certificates of stock. The Stock holders are to elect seven Directors, being stockholders in said company, who are to choose one of their body as President; the scale of voting the same as in the Bank of Kentucky-no individual or company to give more than 30 votes-In loaning out the n the preference is to be given, first, to Manu facturers; second, to Mechanics; third, to the Exporters of produce or stock; and fourth, to Farmers-Duration of the charter 21 years

Books are this day opened to receive sub scriptions for four thousand shares of the stock in said corporation at the Book Store of Worsley and Smith, and at the counting house o James Wier; which will remain open 30 days unless sooner filled.—Attendance will be given by at least two of the undersigned, appointed by said act for that purpose.

JAMES MORRISON,

THOS. BODLEY, JOHN FOWLER, WILLIAM LEAVY, WM. W. WORSLEY. JAMES WIER.

Lexington, Feb. 7, 1818-tf. Kentucky Insurance

NOTES. WILL be received in payment for GOODS, at cash prices at the store of THOS. E. BOSWELL, & CO. Feb. 21, 1818.-tf.

COPARTNERSHIP.

JOSEPH BOSWELL, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has purchased the house on Cheapside, lately occupied by Morrison, Boswells & Sutton, and ha THIS DAY entered into partnership with his nephew, GEORGE BOSWELL. The Con-

Joseph & George Boswell. They have on hand and are now opening, large and very general assortment of DRY GOODS, QUEEN'S WARE, AND GROCERIES, GLASS WARE, Of every description, among which are

New-Orleans Sugar, Which they will sell by the Barrel or by Retail as low as any in market.

ALSO—
They have just received from Richmond, Va.

an assortment of CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, ANVILS, VI-CES, PATENT SHOT, PIG LEAD, FISH, &c. Which articles they will sell on as good terms

as any in the state.

They will give the highest price in Cash They will give the highest for SALT PETRE, at their Store. Feb. 14, 1818.

CHEAP STORE.

Arcambal & Nouvel, 4 Doors below the Gazette Office, Main-street RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and the public, that they have now on hand, and for sale by the bbl. or pound,

LOAF COFFEE AND BROWN SE STREET TEA.

As usual a general assortment of Dry Goods and Hard Ware, all which are offered very lov for Cash. Lexington, Feb. 14-4t.

Notice to Banks. A LL kinds of BANK PAPER, of a quality equal to any in the United States, may be had at the Lexington Manufactory. Enquire at said Factory, or of

SEBREE & JOHNSON. Feb. 14. 1818-tf

State of Kentucky,

JESSAMINE CIRCUIT, SCT. George Cleveland, Complainant,

Against
The Executors of George S. Smith, deceased,

the Executors of George S. Smith, deceased, the Unknown Heirs of Elijah Craig, deceased, and others, Defendants.

THIS DAY came the Complainant by his Counsel, and the Defendants the unknown Heirs of Elijah Craig, dec'd. not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth-therefore, on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless they do appear here on or before the first day of our next April term, and answer the complainants bill, the same be taken for confessed against them-an is further ordered, that a copy of this order e inserted in some authorised newspaper of this commonwealth, eight weeks successively,

agreeably to law. A copy. Attest,
DAN. B. PRICE, c. J. c. c. Feb. 14, 1818.-8t

Ordinance.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the town of Lexington, on Thursday the 5th February, 1818.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE TRUSTEES OF THE TOWN OF LEXINGTON,

THIAT no person or persons shall stop their waggons, horses or carts, on any of the Bridges in Water street for the purpose of eding during the night-and any white or free person so stopping a waggon and team or cart and horses, and to stand on any one of the oridges in Water street, shall pay 3 dollars to whoever may sue for the same. And any slave so offending shall receive ten lashes by order of a Justice of the Peace, if the fine be fifty dollars each—One half of the capitalis to not paid by his owner or some other person

Be it further ordained, That no person shall ride on horseback, or drive any two or four wheel carriage over any of the foot pavements n the town of Lexington and any free person offending herein shall pay 3 dollars to whoever may sue for the same—and any slave ofng; five dollars on the first day of July, paid by the owner or some other person for the Court house in Lexington, on the Premises,

Be it further ordained, That all ordinance neretofore made and in force touching Thea rical or other shows and exhibitions, be e same are hereby repealed and rescinded Be it further ordained, That the Treasure of this town for his services shall be allowed two per cent on all monies actually received b im, and paid out or delivered over to his suc

And be it further ordained, That all laws o parts of laws contrary to, or coming within th purview of the above be, and the same are hereby repealed. (Passed the first reading.)

A Copy. Attest, HUBBARD B. SMITH, c. b. t. t l. TYPES.

WE have for sale, at the Kentucky Gazette Office, a FOUNT OF BREVIER, of about 50lbs. not half worn. It can be had on a credit of six months.

J. NORVELL & CO. Lexington, Feb. 21—tf. Tammany Mills --- Prices.

Wheat - - . per bushel \$075) CASH Corn in the ears per barrel 175 on de-Do. shelled - - - do. 200 livery. Superfine Flour - - - per bbl. \$6 00

100 lbs. do. do. - - 100 lbs. 3 00 Common do - 100 lbs. \$2 to 2 25 Ship Stuff - - - - bushel 0 50 Shorts - - - do 0 123 Corn Meal - - - - -JOHN & THOMAS P. HART. Lexington, February 21, 1818-tf.

Blanks of every Description, FOR SALE.

WALTER FORTUNE,

Black and White-smith, and Saddletree Manufacturer,

(LATE FROM PHILADELPHIA.)

ESPECTFULLY informs his friends & the public, that he has commenced the above ss in all its various branches, in Fourth, near Wood street, a few doors above the sign of the Green Tree, Pittsburgh.

He also carries on HORSE SHOEING. He manufactures AXES -- MATTOCKS. IOES and HINGES of every description, which shall be neatly executed. All of the pregoing articles he will sell low for cash, or on a liberal credit, by giving negotiable paper. Orders from any part of the country will be thankfully received and attended to with punc-

| I | chancy and despaten. |
|---|---|
| ١ | PRICES. |
| ١ | Ladies' Saddle Trees, \$27 per dos |
| ١ | Men's Fallback do 27 do. |
| ١ | Men's Best do 19 do. |
| l | Men's Common do 171 do. |
| I | Ladies' Best do 27 do. |
| ŀ | Wood Axes (warranted) 22 do. |
| Ì | Mattocks do 22 do. |
| l | Plough Irons (steeled) - 22 cts. per lb |
| ١ | Four apprentices are wanting to above busi- |
| ۱ | ness. |
| | Pittsburgh, Dec. 12, 1817 Jan. 31 13t |
| | |

PUBLIC SALE.

ON SATURDAY the 14th of March, 1818, will be expressed to will be exposed to public sale, at the lwelling house of the late Anson Turner, near the White Lead Factory, all the personal property of the deceased, consisting of Household & Kitchen Furniture, Books, two Cows, &c. Those indebted to the estate will make immediate payment; and those who have claims against it, will present them for adjustment.

ROSANA TURNER, ADM'X. Lexington, Feb. 21 .- 4t.

ESTRAYS.

TAKEN UP by Saml. Trotter, two miles from Lexington, on the Frankfort road, SORREL HORSE, about fifteen bands high, blaze in his face, four white feet and legs, teven years old, shod all round, appraised to highly feet and legs, rate exertions of the human mind. ALSO-one Cream coloured Horse, five

years old, fourteen hands high, white face, main and tail, appraised to \$30.—Appraised before O. KEEN, J. P. A Copy-Test,

J. C. RODES, CLK. February 21.-3t.

CAUTION.

A LL persons whatsoever are hereby for warned from treatment neirs of William Beard, deceased, for whom I am guardian, either by cutting or destroying and labor saving machines; to explore any wood or timber, or moving the same, or noving any rails, injuring line trees or corners, or trespassing in any manner whatsoever on said premises, as they may expect to be treated with the utmost severity of the law; and those t the law cannot rea will be certain to be treated with something as eavy as lead.

HENRY BEARD. Fayette county, Feb. 21-3t

JOSEPH BUCHANAN.

(Attorney at Law) EEPS an Office on Limestone Street, near the Jail, and attends the several courts of

ayette: those who entrust their business to him, may depend on the strictest attention.

N. B. He is now delivering a COURSE OF LECTURES ON LAW, which he intends to storing the first and best pursuit of man repeat annually, in connexion with examina-tions on the same subjects in Blackstone and he statutes and decisions of Kentucky, and with the conduct and argument of fictitious cases in imitation of proceedings in the courts of justice. The fee for this course, as soon as he has made it complete, will be the same as usually paid by Students to gentlemen of the par for superintending their studies. His private pupils will have the benefit of it with Lexington, Feb. 21.-3t.

Valuable Lot For Sale.

VILL be sold at public sale, by the Subscriber, Executor of SUSANNA NOBLE, DEC'D. on the third Monday in March next, at

A LOT OF LAND

In said town, fronting about FORTY FEET n Church Alley, and running back as describ d in the deed for said lot made by Willia ins, Senra to the said Susanna Noble which deed is of record in the Fayette county court Office. The terms of sale will be six nonths credit, the purchaser giving bond and pproved security for the payment of the chase money; and on the payment of the urchase money, the subscriber, as Executor foresaid, will make a deed with special warant for said lot to the purchaser.

ROBERT CALDWELL, Lexington, Feb. 21.-4t.

New & Valuable Books.

FAMES W. PALMER has just received a the Sign of the Bible, the following new valuable publications Memoirs of the Duke of Sully; Memoirs of the Cardinal de Retz.

Orfila's Treatise on Poisons,

Aikin's Chemical Dictionary, Lady Morgan's France, 2d edition, with en-Calebs Deceived. The Idnerant, or Memoirs of an Actor-

The Hero, or the Adventures of Night, 's Map of Louisiana, 2d edition An Outline of the Revolution in Spanis America, Sansom's Sketches of Lower Canada,

Dobson's Petrarch, new edition, Phillidor on Chess, Chessmen, different qualities. Lexington, Feb. 14-3tif.

SPEECH

Of Governor CLINTON to the Legis. lature of New-York, Jan. 27, 1818. Gentlemen of the Senate

and of the Assembly, Among the important duties enjoined pon the executive by the constitution, ne is required to recommend such subects to the consideration of the legislaure, as shall appear to him to concern the good government, welfare and prosperity of the state. On this occasion I feel a peculiar gratification in the performance of this duty, from a persuasion that I address myself to- a legislature, competent to distinguish, and anxious to promote, the true interests of our coun-

As agriculture is the source of our subsistence, the basis of our strength, and the foundation of our prosperity, it is pleasing to observe the public attention awakened to its importance, and associations springing up in several counties to cherish its interests. Having received but a small portion of direct encouragement from government, it has beer left to its own energies; and supported by a fertile soil, cherished by a benign climate, cultivated by industry, and protected by liberty, it has diffused its bunties over the country, and has relieved the wants of the old world. Relying hitherto almost exclusively on the fertility of our soil and the extent of our possessions, we have not adopted those improvements which the experience of modern times has indicated. And it has not been sufficiently understood that agriculture is a science, as well as an art; that it demands the labor of the mind as well as of the hands; and that' its successful cultivation is intimately allied with the most profound investiga-

If not the exclusive duty, it is certainly the peculiar province of the state governments to superintend and advance the interests of agriculture. To this end, it is advisable to constitute a board, composed of the most experienced and best informed agriculturalists, and to render it their duty to diffuse agricultural knowledge; to correspond with the county societies; to communicate to them bewarned from trespassing on the lands of neficial discoveries and improvements, the subscriber, or on the lands of the infant to introduce useful seeds, plants, trees, to introduce useful seeds, plants, trees, and animals, implements of husbandry, the minerals of the country, and to publish, periodically, the most valuable obhorticulture and rural economy. The the counties, in consequence of the new small expense attending the attainment county societies ought to be enabled to distribute adequate premiums; and a professorship of agriculture, connected with the board or attached to the university, might also be constituted, embrac ing the kindred sciences of chemistry and geology, mineralogy, botany and the other departments of natural history. By which means a complete course of agricultural education would be taught, developing the principles of the science, ilstoring the first and best pursuit of man to that intellectual rank which it ought to occupy in the scale of human estima-

> Good markets for agricultural productions are the vital incentive to agricultural industry; and nothing tends more directly to the promotion of these, than the establishment of cheap and easy modes of transportation, and the erection of flourishing villages, towns and cities under the auspicies of commerce, trade and manufactures. As foreign markets are always fluctuating in their prices and uncertain as to their exigencies, we must rely principally on our own internal consumption for the stable and permanent support of agriculture. But this can only be effected by the excitement of other kinds of industry, and the creation of a great manufacturing interest .-Every friend of this country must contemplate with regret the prostration of our manufactures. The excessive importation of foreign fabrics was the signal of ruin to institutions founded by enterprising industry, reared by beneficial skill and identified with the general welfare. The raw materials of iron, woollen and cotton manufactures are abundant, and those for the minor and auxiliary ones can in most cases be procured at home with equal facility. Nothing is wanting to lestroy foreign competition but the stealy protection of the government and the public spirit of the country. High duties and prohibitory provisions applied to foreign productions, afford the most efficient encouragement to our manufactures, and these measures appertain to the legitimate functions of the national government. But much may be done by the state government by liberal accommodations, by judicious exemptions, and by the whole weight of its influence, and much more may be accomplished by the public spirit of the community.for I am persuaded, that if every citizen who adopts the fabrics of other nations, would seriously consider that he is not only paying taxes for the support of oreign governments, but that he participillars of our productive industry, he

of American manufactures.

merce; for embracing the interest of all, it extends its enlivening influence to every important department of human industry. But it can never be advantageously nor extensively pursued and cultivated without easy and rapid communications by water courses, roads and cagovernment to facilitate that transportation of commodities, by opening and ameliorating all the channels of beneficial intercourse; for in peace or in war it is equally essential to our cardinal inter-

The removal of the obstructions to he navigation of our principal river, has heretofore occupied the attention and received the assistance of the state.-These impediments being principally ocasioned by alluvial depositions, and exsting only at the head of the navigation. can be easily removed, if a proper plan be adopted-But instead of one concentrated effort, embracing the whole object and under the control of one board, several attempts have been made at diferent points and under different commissioners. And as they were confined to the improvements of particular parts heir efforts have not been attended with complete success. The unexpended appropriations, in addition to what has already been done, will go far toward accomplishing this important work. And it is a subject worthy of your particular attention and your munificent interposi-

The immense capital expended in turnpike roads has been very conducive to the promotion of inland trade. But the statutes prescribing the mode of constructing them, of inspecting them before the proprietors are authorised to receive toll, and of coercing their repair are not sufficiently circumspect in their provisions nor energetic in their enforce ment. The inspectors appointed to pronounce on the completion of roads, are sometimes selected with an imperfect knowledge of their qualifications, and without any information as to their connexion with the proprietors of the roads to be examined, and their proceedings are conducted without the sanction of an oath, and are not restrained by any declared penalties. The statutes providing for keeping their roads in good order, have appointment of commissioners. And it of this important object. is not made the special duty of the ministerial officers of justice to complain when these communications are not maintained in good state. Owing to this combination of unpropitious circumstances, the condition of these roads is a subject of general and well founded complaint, and calls loudly for the application of efficacious correctives.

I congratulate you upon the auspicious commencement and successful progress of the contemplated water communications between the great western & northern lakes and the atlantic ocean. Near sixty miles of the western canal has been contracted for to be finished within the present year, and it is probable that the whole of the northern canal will be disposed of in the same manner before the ensuing spring.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable season, the inexperience of the contractors, and the late commencement of operations, it is understood that work to the extent of 15 miles has already been done on the western canal. And it is confidently believed that the aggregate expence will be within the estimate of the commissioners. The enhancement of the profits of agriculture; the excitement of manufacturing industry; the activity of internal trade; the benefits of lucrative traffic; the interchange of valuable commodities; the commerce of fertile, it on high ground, and in the road to remote, and wide-spread regions; and the approximation of the most distant parts of the union by the facility and rapidity of communication that will result from the completion of these stupendous works, will spread the blessings of plenty and opulence to an immeasurable extent. The resources of the state are fully adequate without extraneous aid: and when we consider that every portion of the nation will feel the animating spirit and vivifying influence of these great works; that they will receive the benedictions of posterity, and command the approbation of the civilized world, we are required to persevere by every dictate of interest, by every sentiment of honor, by every injunction of patriotism, and by every consideration which ought to influence the councils and govern the conduct of free, high minded, enlightened and magnanimous people.

In 1815, an act was passed for incorporating a company for opening the navigation between the head waters of the Seneca lake and the Chemung river .-And in March last a law was enacted by the legislature of Pennsylvania, authorizing the appointment of commissioners cates in undermining one of the main to view and examine the route of a contemplated canal to connect the waters of

would imitate the honorable preference the Seneca lake and Tioga river, and t which you have this day evinced in favor report on the practicability, importance and probable expenses of making and The internal trade of a country is completing it. In pursuance of which, equally essential to the prosperity of commissioners have been appointed, have agriculture, of manufactures and of com- made the requisite examinations, and have probably performed the other duties assigned to him. Although the obvious tendency of this project is to facilitate the transportation of commodities from this to neighboring states, yet from a full persuasion that the prosperity of our country will be best advanced by nals : and it is among the first duties of multiplying the markets for our productions, and by intimate and beneficial connexions between the different members the confederacy, I consider it our inumbent duty to overlook local considerations and geographical distinctions, and to afford our cordial co-operation.

The fund appropriated to common schools consists of about one million of dollars, and eighty thousand acres of land.

The income for distribution this year is 60,000 dollars. Having participated in the first establishment of the Lancasterian system in this country, having carefully observed its progress, and witnessed its benefits, I can confidently recommend it as an invaluable improvement, which by a wonderful combination of economy in expense and rapidity of instruction, has created a new era in education—and I am desirous that all our common schools should be supplied with teachers of this description. As this system operates with the same efficacy in education, that labor-saving machinery does in the useful arts, it will be readily perceived that it is peculiarly adapted to this country. For if by its means, one teacher can perform the functions of ten, and if a pupil can learn in one week as much as he would in one month in the common way, it is evident that more wealth, more labor, more time and more industry can be devoted to the ordinary occupations of life without interfering with the dispensation of knowledge. Wherever it has been attempted it has succeeded, and several parts of the state have experienced its benefits. Competent teachers can be educated for this express purpose, & in sufficient number to supply all our common schools, by sending intelligent young men to the Lancasterian seninaries in N. York, where they will be instructed gratuitously, and where in the course of a few months they will acquire a sufficient knowledge of the system. Appropriations for this purpose by the several common schools out of their portion of the general fund, under the direcservations and treatises on husbandry, been in a state of inexecution in most of tion of the superintendant, will defray the

> The flourishing condition of our higher seminaries of education is a pleasing demonstration of the increasing progress of mental improvement, and a powerful incentive to liberal dispensations of public patronage. Under the auspices of learned and enlightened instructors, our colleges are constantly increasing in students, and extending in usefurness: and the intermediate seminaries between the common schools and collèges, have also greatly diffused the blessings of education. Funds to the amount of \$750,000 have been granted to the three colleges, and about 100,000 dollars to the thirtyeight incorporated academies. While this liberality of patronage reflects honor on the state, it cannot be too forcibly inculcated, nor too generally understood, that in promoting the great interests of moral and intellectual cultivation, there can be no prodigality in the application

of the public treasure.

The colleges of physicians and surgeons are eminently deserving of public consideration. The increase of the instition in New-York in the number of its students, in the amplitude of its accommodations, and in the respectability of its character, has kept pace with the science and celebrity of its professors. And the recent addition of distinguished teachers to the establishment in Farfield, places prosperity and usefulness. The appropriations to medical education do not exceed 60,000 dollars, a sum by no means commensurate with the importance of the object. Every well educated physician becomes not only a conservator of health, but a missionary of science. Wherever he establishes himself, he will convey and communicate useful knowledge. Two hundred of our youth annually dispersed over the country, instructed in medical knowledge & its cognate sciences, will in the course of a few years effect an augmentation in the state of general information equally honorable and beneficial to the community. And no measures can be more conducive to the prosperity of our medical institutions, to the respectability of the profession, and the preservation of the public health, than a law rendering an attendance upon lectures in the university, an indispensable passport to medical practice.

The principal societies devoted to liteature, sciences and the arts in the city of New-York, have by the liberal patronage of the municipal authorities been collected in a spacious and accommodating edifice, under the denomination of ie New-York Institution. These associations are forming extensive and inva-

huable collections of the works of the fin arts; of our animal, vegetable and mineral productions, and of books and manuscripts illustrating our civir, ecclesiasti cal and natural history, our geography antiquities and statistics. They are als zealously engaged in exploring the principles of political philosophy, and in exalting the literature of our country .-Whenever such institutions appear, they are entitled to the countenance of gov ernment, for there will ever be an intimate and immutable alliance between their advancement and the glory and prosperity of the state.

The state of our finances demands your ma ture consideration. It appears that the funds of the state amount to about \$4,500,000 And that the debts of the state

Composed of the following

Stock, bearing 7 per cent in-\$1,106,397 50 Stock, bearing 6 per cent in-Debt to the bank of N. York,

826,685 00

2,710,082 50 It further appears that the sum total of expenditures for fortifications, arsenals, magazines, ordnance, arms, ammunition and other warlike stores; for the pay of militia, sea fencibles, and \$346,350 83

bearing an interest of 6 per cent.

That the amount of direct taxes of the national government, assumed and paid by this state,

1,113,126 23 Making in the whole \$1,959,477,06, of debt incurred by the state in consequence of its patriotic exertions for the public defence, and for the payment of which a tax of two mills on a dollar has becaimposed.

It will be observed that we pay a war interest of 7 per cent, for a considerable part of this debt. As the stock is redeemable, it will be easy to pay it off by a new loan of six per cent. It will be advisable to dispose of the three per cent stock, and to apply the avails to the reduction of the debt. These proceeds, together with \$226,000 of the revenue of last year, and a new loan of 1,000,000 dollars of six per cent will extinguish the whole of the present stock in May or June next, and leave about 150,000 dol-Irs applicable to extraordinary purposes. The canal stock is not included in the statement, because the finances of the work are to be kept distinct from the ordinary revenue of the state.

If this plan should be adopted, our debt would be reduced to 1,900,000 dollars.

I also recommend the reduction of the tax to half its present amount. The annual revenue will still be about 500,000 dollars; and as our permament expenses, including the interest of the public debt, will not exceed 440,000 dollars, there will remain a surplus of 60,000 dollars applicable to extraordinary objects. This sum may be increased to upwards of \$100,000 by financial improvements.— The funds of the state will be augment. ed by the payment of the debt due from the United States, which has not yet been adjusted; and great and useful accessions may be made in other respects. The imposition of auction duties in lieu of n, will protect our regular traders, afford some relief to our manufactories and enlarge the fund for internal improvement. The revenue from escheats properly collected, would be considerable, and a much greater sum may be raised annually by the lotteries already authorized by law. And it may be proper to observe that our financial operations may be facilitated by the establishment of an office for the transfer of stock in the city of New-York, which can be done with-

out any expense. This view of our finances is certainly encouraging. It shows that our debt may be greatly reduced; that our taxes may b diminished one half; that all our contemplated improvements may be executed, and that a great fund will still remain for all the beneficial objects of society.

The public lands have not been comprehended in this exposition of our resources .- Including the town lots, the islands and our rights of preemption, toge ther with the detached parcels and large tracts, I consider them fully equivalent in value to the whole debt against the state. The immense fund appropriated to schools and academies, has also been kept out of view, because I deem it a sacred provision for the education of the present and all future generations, which ought never to be disturbed or impai-

With respect to the debt which will be incurred in the prosecution of internal improvements, there can be no doubt but that light tolls on our own commodities, and higher transit duties on foreign productions will in a few years not only accumulate a fund for its extinguishment, but be a prolific source of revenue for the general purposes of government. And this subject may in other respects form the basis of important arrangements in our system of political economy. It may be rendered a powerful instrument for encouraging our own manufactures, and for restraining the pernicious use of foreign commodities.

The best systems of finance are how ever vain and illusory withous the practice of economy.-Parsimony ought to be avoided as well as profusion, but all gov emments are too prone to give in to wasteful extravagance. Appropriations of public money should be cautiously made, and its expenditures carefully watched. The accountability of public agents should be enforced, and the ordi nary forms of legislation ought never to be waved unless in extreme cases. With the observance of these salutary precau tions; with the application of a well-regulated economy, and the adoption of pro per and judicious retrenchments, I fee thorough persuasion that the flourish

pletely restored; that all our improve ments may be successfully executed : and that this state, rich in her resources, pub c spirited in her objects, wise in her de iberations, and determined in her pur oses, may attain unprecedented prospe

Although the cultivation of the blessngs of peace is most congenial with the pirit of our government, the precepts of eligion, and the maxims of sound policy. yet the seeds of war and controversy are planted too deeply in the constitution of human nature for us to expect an exemp tion from the common fate of nations and the experience of the United States utterly forbids the hope. Since our ex istence as a nation, besides the war of the revolution, and contests with the savages of this continent, and the Barbarians of Africa, we have been engaged in hostilities with France and Great Britain. Wo are in the neighborhood of British and Spanish provinces. Our enterprising spirit of migration and commerce will oring us in contact with the trading and colonial establishments of Russia. The West-India islands, owned by different sovereigns, may in the course of time be a fruitful source of controversy; and our extensive commerce will often render it necessary to vindicate our neutral rights against the aggressions of the beligerent powers of Europe. Even at this present period, the patriotic struggles of the people of Spanish America for emancipation from the restraints of commercial monopoly, and the shackles of colonial subjection, may compromit our pacific relations. Whatever may be the cause. the time must arrive when it will become necessary to appeal to the sword and this appeal ought never to be made without finding us in a state of ample preparation.

Permit me then to recommend to your attention the revision and amelioration of

our militia system. The statutes relative to the militia were not revised in 1812, and it is now necessary to combine them into one law to reconcile their different provisions, and to engraft such amendments as experience has shown to be preper. It is believed that essential improvements may be made in the organization, dress, and discipline of the militia; in the imposition, collection, and disposition of fines; in the prometion of military instruction and in the encouragement of meritorious service or distinguished skill. In conse quence of the imperfect state of some of the returns, the precise number of our enrolled militia, cannot be ascertained but it may be safely estimated at 120,000 men. This immense physical force properly organized, arranged, armed, and directed, may defy the efforts of any enemy. But it ought not to be concealed, that not one-third of our militia is armed wield the power of punishment by the and equipped; and that too in a very im- imprisonment of the latter for a default arms. The act of Congress of 1808, for misfortune or to fraud. Within a few arming and equipping the whole body of years this code has been relaxed, and the the militia, however well intended, is to- debtor has been liberated from close intally inadequate to the object. Our mill carceration, and admitted to the benefit litia increase more rapidly than the sup- of extensive limits on giving security those of the United States, lately withtionary, it would take near half a century consequence is, that it entangles and holds before ample provisions could be derived from that source.

The constitution of the State ordains that the militia at all times, as well in peace as in war, shall be armed and disciplined, and in readiness for service, and that a proper magazine of warlike stores ment, rigorous provisions ought to be proportionate to the number of inhabitants, shall forever, at the expense of the State and by acts of the Legislature, be by the terror of criminal punishment established, maintained, and continued, in But if it shall be deemed unadvisable to every county. Although it has not been practicable to comply with these injunctions in their strict sense, and to their full extent, yet it is certainly our duty as well from reverence for the Constitution, as from regard for the public safety, to replenish our arsenals and magazines, and to give our physical force all the advanages of energetic arrangement and com-

plete equipment. The system of criminal jurisprudence, which was adopted in 1796, has not realized the expectations of benevolence. The expense of this establishment to the first of New-York, that the burdens of heavy day of the present month, amount to the taxation, which it has imposed, menace enormous sum of \$976,157 44-100, of diminution of the population of that city which the following are the principal and a depreciation of its real property items:

134,660,16

67,980,15

For erecting the prison, including the site, For the support of the institu-tion, exclusive of the compensation of the officers and guard,

the salaries of the officers of the prison, exclusive of the guard, r pay of the guard, including their arms, clothing, &c. For transportation of convicts to the state prison, since 1812,

inclusive, being before that year, paid by the agent of the

976,157,44 The efficacy of this system in reforming offenders, has not stood the test of experiment; and as it is very difficult to obtain accurate accounts of the convictions under the old system, it is not in my power to state with certainty, whether crimes have increased under the new because in order to arrive at a fair result it is necessary to compare the convictions and the population under the operation of both codes; but I am induced to believe that in this momentous respect, it has not answered our wishes. It is with inexpressible regret that I am compelled by an imperious sense of duty, to make with a view of re-introducing sanguinary defeats its own object, by attempting to ny feelings as they are to the policy o

he penitentiary system has notbeen subjected to a fair experiment, and that under a proper arrangement, and a virtuous and able administration, it vill answer all the ends of criminal justice, without mposing any great burden or the state.

It is reasonable to impute our disappointment in a considerable degree to the incompetency of the means provided for executing the system on an extensive scale. The want of room has been hostile to discipline, injurious to industry, and productive of heavy expense; and when the State undertook to carry on extensive manufacturing operations, it became liable to losses in every stage of their progress from the purchase of the lized nations, and are constantly deterio raw material to the sale of the wrought rating in character and diminishing in article. The injudicious organization of number; and before the expiration of the board of superintendance; the re- half a century there is a strong probabilipeated changes in that body; and the unavoidable frequency of pardons, have also produced detrimental effects. But acres of excellent land, but as the greater making ample allowance for all these part is within the cession to Massachutentiary with those of other states, I can- the pre-emption. It is understood that not resist the impression that there has the western Indians are desirous that ours been some radical error in the general should emigrate to an extensive territory inquiry; to ascertain the causes of the this will preserve them from rapid desfailure, and to apply the appropriate truction, as it is in strict unison with the

The efficacy of the Penitentiary System tion of solitary cells in the several counties for the punishment of all offenders by doubling the value of the property stolen in order to constitute that crime. Solitary confinement is, next to death. the most appalling punishment which can be inflicted on a human being; and the expense of erecting their prisons and of maintaining the convicts will be very inconsiderable, when compared with the importance of the object. Under our the convict to whom mercy is extended, shall depart from the State and never return. This is in substance the punshment of banishment, and it would be well to fortify the efficacy of such pardons, by imposing severe penalties for their violation.

As connected generally with this subject, it is proper to mention that the dispensation of criminal justice is attended with heavy, and, it is believed, with unnecessary expense; and that great bene fits might probably arise from some improvements in the system, and from a new arrangement of the Court of Ex-

In the case of creditors and debtors our law has departed from its general policy, and has authorized the former to perfect manner. This state does not own in the payment of debts, without considermore than twenty thousand stands of ing whether the failure be imputable to only the poor and forlorn, while those favoured with friends or opulence escape from its severity. If the legislature shall consider it expedient to change the present system, and exempt the unfortunate debtor from the penalties of imprisonadopted for the punishment of fraud, and the rights of creditors should be fortified proceed to that extent, the poor debto confined within the walls of a prison ough at least to be supported by his unrelenting creditor, and the repetition of scenes at which humanity shudders ought no

longer to disgrace our country. Our statutes relating to the poor are borrowed from the English system. And the experience of that country as well as our own shows that pauperism increases with the augmentation of the funds applied to its relief. This evil has proceed ed to such an alarming extent in the city The consequences will be very injurious to the whole state; for the decay of our great market will be felt in every department of productive labour. Under the present system the fruits of industry are appropriated to the wants of idleness; a laborious poor man is taxed for the support of an idle beggar; and the vice of mendicity, no longer considered degrad ing, infects a considerable portion of our population in large towns. I am persuaded that the sooner a radical reform takes place, the better. The evil is contagious, and a prompt extirpation can alone prevent its pernicious extension The inducement to pauperism may be destroyed by rendering it a greater evil to live by charity than by industry: its mischiefs may be mitigated by diminish ing the expenses of our charitable establishments, and by adepting a system of coercive labour; and its causes may be removed by preventing intemperance and extravagance, and by intellectual moral and religious cultivation. It is the decree of Heaven that our lives should be spent in useful or active employment. 'In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground," was the declaration of the Almighty to our first parent; and a course of blind, his communication. I have done it, not indiscriminating, prodigal benevolence punishments, which are as abhorrent to counteract the laws of our nature and the designs of Providence.-Charity is

and moral societies, Sunday, free, and ing to those habits of economy and those charity schools, houses of industry, orestablishments, which prevent or alleviculcating economy; by improving the the character, we are equally bound to discourage those institutions which furnish the aliment of mendicity by removing the incentives to labour, and administer-

ing to the blandishments of sensuality. The Indians in our country are experiencing the fate of all savage and barbarous tribes in the vicinity of civil ty that they will entirely disappear. Their reservations amount to about 250,000 disadvantages, and comparing our peni- setts, the state has but little interest in management. It behoves the represent remote from white population, and which to the demand of this state against the tatives of the people to institute a solemn | will be granted to them gratuitously. As | United States. All these subjects will prescriptions of humanity, and will not interfere with the blessings of religious in- mediately considered. might be signally promoted by the erec- struction; and as their places will be supplied by industrious and useful settlers, who will augment our population below the degree of Grand Larceny, and and resources, it is presumed that there can be no reasonable objections to their

removal. This however ought to be free and roluntary on their part, and whenever is takes place, it is our duty to see that they receive an ample compensation for their territory. At the present time they are frequently injured and defrauded by intrusions upon their lands, and some of present code, the pardoning power has the most valuable domains of the state been frequently exercised in a salutary are subjected to similar detriment. It manner by prescribing as a condition, that is very desirable that our laws should provide adequate remedies in these cases, and that they should be rigorously enforced.

> The evils arising from the disordered state of our currency, have been aggravated by the banking operations of indiriduals, and the unauthorized emission of small notes by corporations. They require the immediate and correcting interposition of the legislature. I also submit it to your serious consideration, whether the incorporation of banks in places where they are not required by the exigencies of commerce, trade or manufactures, ought to be commenced. Such institutions, having but few deposits of money, must rely for their profits principally upon the circulation of their notes, and they are, therefore, tempted to extend it beyond their faculties .-Their bills are diffused either in the shape of loans, or by appointing confilential agents to exchange them for those of other establishments. But the former mode being conducive to profit, is at first generally adopted, and in the early stage of their operations, discounts are liberal ly dispensed. This produces an apparent prosperity .- But it is all fictitious and deceptive, resembling the hectic heat of consuming disease, not the genial warmth of substantial health. A re-action soon takes place. Their bills are in turn collected by rival institutions, or pass to the banks of the great cities, and payment being required, the only resource left is to call in their debts, and exact partial or total returns of their loans .- The continual struggle between conflicting establishments to collect each other's notes, occasions constant apprehension. The sphere of their operations is narrowed Every new bank centracts the area of their paper circulation; and after subjecting the communities within their respective spheres of operation to the pernicious ricissitudes of loans, at one period prousely granted and at another parsimoniously withheld, they finally settle down into a state of torpid inaction, and become mere conduits of accommodation to a few individuals. The legislature are then solicited to apply a remedy by the incorporation of other banks, whereas every new one of this description, unless attended by peculiar circumstances.

paralyzes a portion of capital and augments the general distress. The banish ment of metalic money, the loss of commercial confidence, the exhibition of fic titious capital, the increase of civil pros ecutions, the multiplication of crimes. the injurious enhancement of prices, are among the mischiefs which flow from this state of things. And it is worthy of serious enquiry; whether a much greater augmentation of such institutions may not in course of time produce an explosion that will demolish the whole system. The slow and periodical returns of husbandry being incompetent to the exigen cies of banking establishments, the agricultural interest is the principal sufferer by these proceedings. And it is with leep regret that I feel constrained to mention that some practitioners of the law, regardless of the high respectability of their profession, have added to the distresses of the country by buying up notes in order to obtain exorbitant preniums and the costs of prosecution. The fate of the manufacturing interest, the excessive consumption of foreign commodities, and the introduction of widepreading luxury and wide-wasting extravagance, have had a most pernicious effect on the public welfare. But I felicitate you on the prospect of better times. The blessings of Heaven have risited the labours of the husbandman luring the last year, and the products of another season will in all probability

observances of republican simplicity phan asylums, saving banks and all other which are demanded by the voice of patriotism, and the genius of our governate the evils of pauperism, by inspiring ment. And when we compare our acindustry, dispensing employment and in- tual and prospective state, with that of other nations, we have every reason to be mind, cultivating the heart and elevating grateful to the Divine Providence, for the exalted destinies of our country.

I shall now lay before you a letter from the governor of Pennsylvania, respect ing the contemplated canal between the Seneca Lake, and one of the branches of the Susquehannah river; a communica tion from the Secretary of State, enclosed sing a represensation of the minister of Great Britain, respecting the statute of this state "to amend an act entitled an act relative to the pilots of the port of N York;" a request from the engineer of the United States, who superintends the erection of the important works at Rouse's Point on Lake Champlain, for further cessions of soil and jurisdiction; certain proceedings of the states of Ken tucky, New-Jersey and Connecticut respecting amendments to the national constitution, and sundry papers relative require your attention in the course of the session; but the last, from the circumstances of the case, ought to be im-

I should do injustice to my feelings were I not to express my grateful and respectful sense, of the confidence reposed in me by the people of this state .--Conscious that I ought to be judged by my conduct and not by my professions, I shall wave the usual expressions on these occasions, and shall only declare, that in the proper performance of my official duties, I rely upon the cordial concurrence of the co-ordinate authorities, and the magnanimous support of the people And I humbly implore the blessings of Almighty God, upon the faithful execution of our high responsibilities, and upon our zealous co-operation with the national and state governments, in all wise and patriotic measures to promote the happiness, to advance the honor, and to perpetuate the freedom of the American

DE WITT CLINTON. Albany, January 27, 1818.

€ TO THE ELECTORS Of the Third Congressional District of the State

FELLOW-CITIZENS, In announcing my intention to decline a re election to Congress, it is a duty which I own o you, to declare the motives which govern me i is determination. It will not surprise you that I entertain a desire, for at least a tempo rary retirement from the turmoils of public Mine has been, as you know, a life of oil; equal at least, to my constitution. At an early period in life, I was induced to tender ny services to my fellow citizens, for the state islature; and shortly after for the Congress of the U. States. I have enjoyed no ordinary atisfaction, in having uniformly received the pprobation and support of those, whose duty t was to judge of my pretensions.—In this faorable decision, I have never been insensible to the partiality of those, who have reposed onfidence in me; a confidence rendered the som, sentiments of attachment, which cannot be described.

esire to enter upon the theatre of public life: to the extent of my wishes. I have never undervalued the honor of serving you; and I trust I have given some evidence, of a disposition to qualify myself to discharge, with corepresentative. Additional pleasure arises rom the reflection, that my labors, in this resect, have qualified me as a citizen, to form he more correct opinion of those principles of political economy, and measures of governnent, upon which the destinies of this happy epublic depend.

For several years I have felt the inclination which has led to my present determination; but have not hitherto been convinced, that I ould, consistently with honor and duty, with-lraw from public life, while still favored with

he confidence of my constituents. A few months after that wanton outrage up n the United States' frigate Chesapeake, by a British frigate, I took my first seat in Conress. The moderation of our government on hat occasion, was followed only by a repitition of injuries on the part of G. Britain, till renonstrance and negotiation were proved to be iseless, and every expedient to remain tran quil, was exhausted. The violence of British ggressions, on the rights of our seamen, the reedom of our commerce, the instigation of he savages upon our frontier, and seeking to e the affections of our citizens, left us no Iternative, but the sacrifice of our independ ence, or an appeal to arms. As your repre sentative, I voted for that appeal. Having been instrumental in producing this state of hostilities, I could not feel reconciled to aban don the post assigned me in this solemn crisis of trial and difficulty. Nor did the termination of the war, permit me to include my inclinacion for a respite, till I should have borne my part in the adoption of such measures, as were equired by the return of peace; especially, in reducing the war expenditures to a suitable peace establishment—the repeal of the waraxes, and in providing for those, who, on ac ount of their losses, services, and sufferings, had claims upon the justice and gratitude of heir country. I was convinced, that the most avorable juncture for the accomplishment of rese important objects, was, that which immediately followed the termination of hostilities The danger of delay, was exemplified in the ne-glect of the patriots of the revolution, many of whose claims were still before us.

Though all has not now been accomplished which in my humble opinion ought to be done yet we may enjoy the satisfaction of having provided, in most cases, for the widow, the orhan, and the wounded soldier; and of having extended relief in many cases, to citizen whose property was lost in the public service. The whole system of internal taxation has een repealed; and the flourishing condition of our revenue, is found sufficient to defray he current expenses of the government, and o lessen with rapidity the public debt. Other mportant measures are now under considera on. One extending donations in land to de ranged and disbanded officers of the late army nd one which has passed the house of repre an exalted virtue, but it ought to be founded on reason, and regulated by wissolicit the full exertion of your faculties will be consider as wor
There was inserted in a newspaper of the government, to the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution; which measures will be either adopted or rejected, before the close of my present term. Having witnessed

ing condition of our finances, may be com- I in its investigation. I am persuaded that | they of all praise and patronage religious | knowledge; and we are, I hope, returntry again enjoying the blessings of repose; and with little more than the duties of ordinay legislation, to claim the attention of governnent. Under this state of things, no objection remains, to my enjoying with you in the calm of private life, those social and inestimable blessings which arise from our free institu-

It is a fact, in which experience has confirmed me, that the discharge of the duties of a representative, involves much labor and anxiy, which often become burthensome. I trust, I shall ever be willing to bear a full proportion of that burden, and in the most humble station, whenever your interest shall require my service. In public life, profit has never been my object. At no period of my political career, have I ever desired to change my representative character for any other. It s a situation most congenial with my mind;and I have always tendered my services for places immediately depending upon the peo To that great and vital principle of self government, the elective franchise, it has ever been my pleasure to submit. Although this grand prerogative of freemen, like all human plessings, is subject to abuse; yet it is the palladium of our rights, and the only sure guarantee of our liberties. This distinguishing feature in our political institutions, lays the foundation for a quiet reform of abuses, whenever they exist; which in monarchical governments, can be effected only by a resort to revolutiona ry measures. The temporary power with which the representative is invested, continually reminds him of his responsibility to his constituents, and restrains that domineering spirit which is so natural to man, when clothed with authority: and it is to be regretted, that some of our public functionaries are too far removed from the operation of this saluta-

I feel happy in the reflection, that I have ormed the determination to decline a re-elec-This I have done, with the full conviction, that you will make choice of a person to epresent you, who will do honor to himself, and justice to his constituents. I had contemplated this course previous to the last election; but having incurred the temporary displeasure of some of my political friends, by having voted for the compensation bill, I could not reconcile it to myself, to withdraw from them, nder the influence of a broken friendship, which had existed unimpaired for so many ears; nor to endure, in any degree, a diminuion of that confidence, which had been expressed by so many acts of kindness and favor, and which had been reciprocated by me, to But restored to the extent of my abilities. the full enjoyment of the friendship and condence, which have ever been my highest ame bition, and continue to be my great reward ;-I can now with more perfect satisfaction dissolve that political connection which has bound us together. In the commencement of my legislative labors, I took great pleasure in com-municating with my constituents, and in transmitting information to every part of my district; but as those labors increased, I discovered that my attention to these communications, interfered with the more important duties of legislation. This will furnish a sufficient apology to any who may have construed a change of my conduct in this respect, into a change of personal or political attachment.

With sentiments of the Most affectionate regard, Your Fellow-Citizen, R. M. JOHNSON. Washington City, Feb. 1, 1818.

The Boston Patriot condemns the resolutions proposed in the legislature of. Kentucky in favor of the South America cans, because the emperor of Russia and all the kings of Europe are opposed to their independence. A similar reason might be adduced for giving up our own republican form of government. Should we not fortify ourselves by encouraging more grateful in having been continued anidst a violent conflict of opinions, and during a pediling in the abstract about what we ought riod which tried the souls of men. A recollector not to do, will not England step in and settle the affairs of South America in her own way? The Boston Patriot, (who, by A variety of considerations created my first the way, appears to be no Patriot at all) seems to have been marvellously comand by your favorable regard, I was gratified posed by the Iullabies of the Massachusetts Peace Society and the sham professions of the Russian Autocrat Alexander. The Political Bubble of Europe ectness and fidelity, the important duties of a will burst before another year; and then Additional pleasure arises such soft, soothing, editorial visions as the Boston Patriot presents us with, will give way to the political fidgets, and to an exclamation, in the style of the taciturn gentleman in Guy Mannering, of hro-di-gi-ous! Washington Gazette.

> The Philadelphia Press asserts, that Mr. CLAY is unfairly and prematurely nterfering in the conduct of the present government of the United States."--This is a notable accusation against a representative of the people in congress, who is bound by his oath to discharge his duty according to his judgment and conscience, and who is, himself, a member of the government. Colonel John. son and General Harrison have avowed the same opinion as Mr. Clay; and it is very certain that at least two-thirds of the opinions of the members of congress and of the people of the United States, run in the same direction.- Ib.

> BRITISH MEDIATION. An article has recently appeared in the public prints, announcing that Great Britain has offered to mediate between Spain and her late colonies. This information seems to be generally believed. What will be the effect of this interference? Will Spain accept it? Will the Patriots accept it? Has it been already accepted by Spain? Will it end in the established ment of Independence among the Spanish South Americans, with a monarchical form of government, and a grant of exclusive commercial advantages to the British? What effect will it have on the discussions between the United States and Spain? Does not Spain studiously procrastinate the termination of the negotiations with our government, in order to gain time to adjust the differences with her colonies, and thereupon to assume higher ground in relation to the claims of the United States? Will Mexico be included in the mediation? These are questions worthy of serious consideration, and the reflections which they give rise

> There was inserted in a newspaper of

rican people.

o are of the first importance to the Ame-

(Ib.

ing date " Silao, Oct. 27, 1817," " from Mexican Gazettes, received in this city, and which article was published as "decisive of the fate of the unfortunate Mina." It turns out, however, that this was received and published in the newspapers of the United States generally in December last. But who received these Mexican Gazettes? Was it not Don Luis de Onis, the Spanish minister? The news is so very good, it would appear that it has been thought necessary to pub lish it twice. Yet why are the particulars of the capture of Mina withheld That gallant offcer may, indeed, have experienced the fate of other unsuccessful patriots, and his head be, at this moment, warp'd by sun and shower" on the battlement of a tower in Mexico; but we do not consider this fate as fully proved, notwithstanding Don Onis may have sent a translated account of his capture to the

CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, FEB. 17. We are informed by travellers and others, that reports are in circulation in Kentucky and various parts of this state. that the Farmers, Mechanics and Manufacturer's Bank of Chillicothe, have stopped payment; but we can assure the public that the report is totally unfounded, and that they have never refused to redeem their notes with specie. We can also state that the notes of this institution continue to be received at the Land Office, at the United States Branch Bank and at the Bank of Chillicothe.

We are informed that the senate of the United States have rejected the treaty concluded last fall, at Fort Meigs, with the Indian tribes in this state, on the ground that it would open a door for fraud and speculation, by permitting the Indians to hold their reserved lands in fee simple and be enabled to sell them to the whites at discretion. New commissioners, it is said, are to be appointed immediately to hold another treaty.

○€€₿₿₩ Latest from South America.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 9. Captain Adams, of the ship Elizabeth, who arrived yesterday from St. Ubes, brings despatches from Mr. Erving, our Minister at Madrid, to the Secretary of

Capt. Lane, of the brig Franklin, in disgraced, and he triumph by an appeal 35 days from St. Martha, informs us, that to the judiciary, by whom he would have the Patriots were carrying all before them | been wrested from the fangs of legislato the windward. About the 26th De- tive tyranny, the house wisely rescinded cember, the Patriot troops, four to six their resolution, thousand strong, were within a day's march of the city of Santa Fee, which tagious nature of bad precedents, and the 1sts, and they in a sickly state.

sail, said to be commanded by Admiral its functions. With five or six honora-Lord Cochrane, came to the mouth of ble exceptions, the presses of this country St. Martha, and then stood to the west- have become the mere ministers of ser ward for Carthagena, for the purpose as was supposed of blockading that port.

Flour, at St. Martha, \$26. No sale for other American produce.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

SALEM, FEB. 3. A letter of the 16th Nov. to a gentleman in this town, states, that the Spanfards had received a reinforcement at Conception, six transports and a frigate

The Philadelphia ship Perseverance, from Valparaiso for Rio Janeiro, was captured by the Spaniards.

An English frigate had convoyed out of port one ship, and would probably convoy the Americans if requested.

CURACOA, DEC. 27. The French fleet, which passed this island on Wednesday last, sailed from Cadiz with an intendant general for Carraccas, and lav in the roads of La Guvra for several days, having left that port for Porto Bello, to convey specie from thence to the Havanna. From this circumstance

it would appear, that France has given

assistance to Spain in her struggle with the revolted colonies. 'A Caraccas Gazette of the 17th inst. contains an official dispatch from general Morillo to the captain general of Venezuela, Don Juan Baptista Pardo, dated head-quarters, Guadarrama, 7th December, from which it appears that general Paez, of the independent army, was in Achaguas, and commenced his retreat on the Arauca, with the emigration, and all his forces, having at the same time or-

Apure, in consequence of which all general Morillo's endeavors to meet him were frustrated. Captain Grant, of the sloop Concordia, who arrived at New-Port on the 30th inst. informs, that a new duty of 50 cents per ton, will be imposed on American vessels at Guadaloupe, after the 1st of

dered those in Nutrias, to cross back the

Jan.--Vessels in port excepted.

Transylvania University. The members of the Board of Trustees for the Transylvania University, appointed by the last legislature, are requested to meet on Mon-day next, the 2nd of March, at the University, at hoped that every member will be punctual in The New Board consists of Henry Clay, Edmund Bullock, Robert Trimble, John T. Mason jr. Robert Wickliffe, James Humphreys, and Thomas Bodley.
Lexington, Feb. 27—1t

FOR SALE, 7,000 Muskrat Skins,

or smaller quantity.—Engine of
E. J. WINTER,
Next door to the U. States Bank. Lexington, Feb. 21.-4t.

Tobacco. WANTED a few hundred hogsheads of PRIME TOBACCO. Apply at the

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, FRIDAY, FEB. 27.

is the same news concerning Mina that Dissolution of Partnership THE copartnership of JOHN NORVELL & CO. is dissolved. All persons indebte subscriptions to the Kentucky Gazette, for advertisements, and other printing, will make payment to J. NORVELL, who alone is autho ized to receive the same, and who respectful urges those, still in arrears, to discharg em as soon as possible. The establishmen will continue to be conducted by him.

JOHN NORVELL. F. BRADFORD, JR. Lexington, Feb. 27 .- tf.

EXTRACT FROM WASHINGTON CITY. " Nothing is more pernicious than bac examples, acting on bad inclinations Scarcely had Congress decided on the right of summary trial and punishment. in the case of Anderson, for an alleged breach of privilege, and for contempt when the little congress of "honorables' at Annapolis assumed the same right to themselves!

" A person residing in Frederick, Ma ryland, recently forwarded a memorial to several members of the legislature of that state, without paying the postage on the letters which conveyed it. The members had it therefore to pay themselves out of their compensation, which, you know, is only four dollars a day, but one half of that which a member of congres receives. Mr. James Nabb, one of the members from Talbot, determined to be revenged for the gross breach of privilege committed in sending him a letter without paying postage, returned the memorial under cover with an old newspaper This return was made known to Mr. George Keatinge, the printer of a news paper in Westminster, who thereupon made some rather harsh and indecorous remarks about Mr. Nabb. On receipt of his paper at Annapolis, the house of delegates closed their doors [as well they might on such a proceeding and resolv ed to send the Sergeant at Arms, to drag the printer from his desk to the seat of government, and make him answer at the bar of the house for his audacious con tempt of their serene highnesses. However, on the subsequent day, finding themselves in an awkward and ridiculous posture, and foreseeing that in the coming contest with the printer, they must be

"But you thus see, my friend, the conwas garrisoned by only about 200 Royal- excesses into which public characters relapse, when party spirit dies away, and a About the same time a fleet of ten free and vigilant press ceases to perform vile flattery to the men in power, the supporters of every favorite executive measure, the assailants of the character and rights of South America, contending for her liberties and independence. few more tyrannical strides of power, such as have occurred in the case of Anderson and Keatinge, will either rouse the dormant spirit of the press, or else that spirit, powerful as it is when exerted in all its energy, will, if it remain much longer asleep, find itself in the condition of Gu liver, when he awoke among the Lilli-

> the power to rise at all. "Mr. Pasos, who was expelled from Buenos Ayres by Director Puerreydon has arrived here with a letter from Commodore Aury, to the President of the United States. It is said that he comes prepared to shew that Aury acted unde full authority from the revolutionists in Venezuela and Mexico, and is amply provided with documents from America citizens in the neighborhood of St. Mary's to prove that in all his operations at Ame lia, a strict regard was paid by Aury to the laws of nations and those of the United States. It is now the opinion of many, that the persons in the south, who arged the government to expel the pa triots from Amelia, are those who, be fore it was occupied by them, were extensively concerned in fitting out vessels from Amelia for the African coast, and in smuggling negroes into Georgia.

putians, bound fast to the earth, without

" From certain indications at the commencement of the session of congress you would have anticipated a course of proceeding towards South America, which would have satisfied the injunc tions of honor and hospitality, and respond ed to the undoubted feelings of the nation. But the members were then fresh from the people; they might be said to be still respiring the free and unadulterated air of the country; they had not yet breathed the diseased atmosphere of this metropolis, where undue influence and management prostrate the spirit of patriotism and independence, and mould however, believed that in a few weeks, the feelings and sentiments of congress on the chieftain of the revolution to devote his South American question will be brought labor and talents, to risk his life, in supto a test, which will widely separate the come before the board is important, it is friends from the enemies of justice and honest neutrality towards that suffering

"Your correspondent from this place Prentiss, Hubbard Taylor, John Pope, Lewis Sanders, S. H. Woodson, John Brown, Charles citizen joining the patriots is punishable as a pirate, by American authorities, under our treaty with Spain. In the case of Almeida at Baltimore, you know it was decided by Judge Duvall, that the true and only correct construction of that treaty was, that the American so acting might be punished as a pirate by the nation against which he acted, if caught. The treaty only deprives him of the right of claiming protection from such punishment, from the nation to which he belonged. A contrary decision would have THOS. E. BOSWELL, & CO. | and disgraceful doctrines.'

the Agricultural Society, for electing then

Quincy, January 2d, 1817. SIR-I have received the "Constituion of the Kentucky Society, for promo f my election as an honorary member

As I have never heard of any measure or the promotion of that great object, in this or any other country, without plea sure—this institution in so delicious climate, and in a soil so exuberantly fertile, could not fail to be a peculiar gratification. Researches, into the theory and assiduity in the practice, must result in the honor of the society, the prosperity of the state, and the ample profit of individuals.

I pray you, sir, to present my respects to the society, and my thanks for the honor they have done me. But my advanced age, and the numerous infirmities usually attendant upon it, will render t impossible for me to be of any use to them in their honorable and laudable Dursuits.

Our Massachusetts Society, however of which Dr. Dexter is President, and Mr. Quincy Corresponding Secretary. I presume will esteem themselves hon ored, by an exchange of transactions.

I have the hopor to be, very respectfully, sir, your very obedient servant, JOHN ADAMS.

THOS. T. BARR, Esq. Secretary of the Kentucky Society, for Promoting Agriculture.

MONTICEELO, January 19, 1817. Sir-I am very sensible of the hono one me by the Kentucky Agricultura Society, in appointing me one of their nonorary members. Distance will be one great obstacle to my being of use to them; but a much greater and growing one, will be the increasing torpor of ge, now sensibly felt in body and mind. Should any occasion arise, however, in which I can serve their institution, shall do it with all the zeal which this mark of their kind attention entitles them to expect. In praying you to become the channel of my acknowledgments to

TH: JEFFERSON. Mr. THOMAS T. BARR.

them, I beg leave to assure you of my

nigh respect and consideration for your-

We regret to find the Boston Patriot aking the political course it has recently done. It has not been satisfied with supporting an amalgamation of parties, or vith making overtures to federalism; but it has, in the spirit of " legitimacy," denounced the Kentucky resolutions which preathed the genuine spirit of republican iberty and liberality, and which wisely and magnanimously recommended to the general government an acknowledgement of the independence of certain South American republics. The Boston Editor censures these resolutions on the ground that they might lead our government into a war with Spain, put our commerce with Europe at hazard, and draw down upon us the wrath of the European league of despots. Similar arguments to these were used, by the anglo-federal party, to prevent us from declaring the te war with England for the vindication of our rights; and we do not therefore wonder that the Boston Patriot should, in such a case, as it actually now does, call loans in future. The bill for establishipon the federal legislature of Massachuetts to pass resolutions counter to those of Kentucky. That assembly will doubtless comply with the call, and express sentiments hostile to the cause of South American freedom, and approbatory of the anti-neutral measures of our government towards the patriots. But it is cruel in the Boston Patriot to place the democratic administration in the odious plight of depending on Massachusetts federalism for the support of its mea-

The royal account of the Spanish victory over the patriots at Calabozo, wants confirmation. Our news department exhibits later intelligence from Terra Firma, which represents the patriots as New Grenada.

The loss of Col. Johnson's able and zea- Lex. Feb. 27, 1818.-2 lous, services in congress, will be regretted by every republican patriot. But the reasons he assigns, in the circular address which we copy from the Argus, for retiring, will no doubt be satisfactory to all reasonable men.

CELEBRATION OF WASHING-TON'S BIRTH DAY.

The eulogium pronounced by capt HAWES on the character of WASH-INGTON, was worthy of the occasion; and the address of Mr. BARRY on the struggle of the South Americans for ppinions and measures at will. It is, freedom and independence, advanced the same principles which led the immortal port of his country's rights.

- BC GAZETTE SUMMMARY. Intelligence from Buenos Ayres, to

December 6, states that the patriots, in some skirmishes on the frontiers, had been successful.

The American consul at Canton, has received a letter from the Chinese authorities, reminding the American merchants that the importation of Opium into China is prohibited.

A naval court martial has acquitted ieutenant Commandant John Porter is officers and crew, of any blame for the loss of the late U. S. brig Boxer. London and Liverpool papers, to Dec

26, have been received at New-York .sanctioned the most servile, preposterous for American produce. Flour was ra-

RENTUCKY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY ther on the rise, and some talk of the The following letters, containing the acdemand; Tobacco dull, but no bentucthe Agricultural Society, for electing them as honorary members, have been handed to us for Spain, had touched at Spithead. It had been very stormy on the coast of England and Ireland; upwards of 200 foreign vessels had been shipwrecked ing Agriculture," with your certificate within a few weeks, and a part of their crews perished. The princess of Wales had heard of her daughter's death; she was deeply affected by it. The high court of justice at Brussels had confirmed the acquittal of the court below, of the Editior of a French Journal, who had been prosecuted by the duke of Wellington for a libel. The British prints had animadverted with severity on the seisure in Philadelphia of the British officers, suspected of intending to go to South America. Their arrest, it was said, should be seriously noticed by the British authorities. The London papers notice the hostility of the National Intelligencer Which they will sell upon reasonable terms, to the cause of the Spanish patriots; that paper has republished the following paragraph from the London "Courier" without remark, and tuhs pleads guilty to the charge. "Three gentlemen," says the Courier, " of high rank in the United a large supply of Groceries, from Philadelphia States, are going upon a mission to the and Orleans. South American provinces-Now, the National Intelligencer, the American official paper, enforces the policy of neutrality with respect to the South American provinces, and inveighs strongly against the idea of an alliance in their cause against the mother country. If the American Government really determine to remain neutral, it cannot be true that the American Commissioners are going to South America, to recognise the independence of one or more of the provinces"-Las Casas was at Frankfort, in Germany, uncertain whether he would reside in Austria or Prussia. He was give a fair price. badly treated in an English port, his papers taken and opened. He complained of it to Lord Sidmouth. A letter from Napoleon to him, on his leaving St. Heena, is highly complimentary.

Charles Phil ips has published a noem on the death of the Princess Charlotte called the Lament of the Emerald Isle. The new novel by William Godwin, call ed Mandeville, is just published.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, it was proposed to refer to a jury the de-Press; the minister (M. Laine) announced to the Chamber that the King would Military Survey of 3000 acres, patented to purpose of introducing trials by Jury.

The pretended Dauphin of France continues to amuse the old women in the

In congress, nothing of importance has recently been done. A bill to reimburse Col. R. M. Johnson, for certain monies paid by him for the use of his mounted regiment in the late war, had been reported in senate. That body had insisted on appropriating 20,000 dollars for ed on appropriating 20,000 dollars for extra pay to brevet officers on separate commands. A conference with the house bill given by us to Philip Pemberson, deted 17th extra pay to brevet officers on separate was the consequence. Its result is not December 1813, for \$215, as we are determinvet known. The house have passed a bill, granting to Gen. St. Clair, a pension of 60 dollars per month. An inquiry has been instituted in congress, whether the sons on the security of transfers of govrnment stock to the bank or any of its officers; and if so, a committee are di rected to report a bill to prevent such ing additional land offices in the Missou Territory, has passed both houses of conforced by giving him conditional power

AUCTION SALES.

to make reprisals, remains undecided.

ON WEDNESDAY, The 11th day of March next, at A. Le Grand

and Co's. Auction and Commision Store, Very Valuable Dry Goods,

CONSISTING OF OOLENS, Cottons, and Silk Goods, of every description—Hardware, Cutlery continuing victorious in Venezuela and QUEENS', CHINA & GLASS WARE, &c. &c Particulars in future Papers. A. LE GRAND & CO. Aucts. &

REMOVAL.

Com. Merchts.

H. FLETCHER, AS removed his JEWELLERY STORE to the house on Short street, lately occupied by Mr. Mentelle, adjoining T. E. Boswell & Co. and opposite Cheapside. Lexington, Feb. 27.-3t.

FOR SALE.

FIVE ACRE LOT on which there is new BRICK HOUSE situated between James Haggin Esq. and the house formerly ocupied by Mr. John L. Martin: the terms with one third in hand the balance in one and wo years: it is thought unnecessary to give his property, as persons wishing to purchase pplication to the subscriber

WILLIAM ROSS. Lexington, Feb. 27.-tf.

MEDICINES, &c.

UST received, a large and general assort ment of MEDICINES—Also, a well select d variety of SHOP FURNITURE, LAN-ETS, PULLIKINS, SCARIFICATORS and POCKET INSTRUMENTS, which are offer d, Wholesale and Retail, at the Store of the criber, on Main street, a few doors below Mr Keen's Inn.

JOHN NORTON, Pruggist. Lex. Feb. 27, 1818.—12t*

Interseting Notice.

ANTED immediately, one or two AP-PRENTICES to the Blacksmith's Buness, who can come well recommended.-None others need apply. JOHN EADS.

Lex. Feb. 27, 1818-3t

HUB'D. B. SMITH & CO. ARE OPENING A

GROCERY STORE, In the house lately occupied by W. R. Morton & Co. at the corner of Short street and Cheapside, fronting the Public Square, in Where they will keep a constant supply of

FLOUR,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY,

CORN MEAL & BRAN. FROM THE STEAM MILL OF ROBERT

HUSTON & CO.-ALSO, Salt Brandy Pepper Spirits Cheese Whiskey Raisins Spanish and Common Cigars Coffee Chockolate A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES,

They will also purchase a quantity of Wheat and Corn, to be delivered at the Lexington Steam Mill of Robert Huston & Co .- for which the highest market prices will be given.

They expect to receive in a short time

Lex. Feb. 27, 1818.-tf

Lexington Steam Mill. THE Proprietors being interested in the store of HUBBARD B. SMITH, & CO. ave declined retailing Flour, Meal, &c. at the Mill; a constant supply of those articles will be kept at the store, and sold on the usual terms Any person wishing to get flour by the barrel, can be supplied on application, either at the Mill or Store, and Whiskey by the barrel,

or larger quantity, can be had at all times.

They wish to purchase a quantity of Wheat and Corn, delivered at the mill, for which the current price will be given. They also want a number of young Hogs, for which they will

ROBERT HUSTON & CO. Lex. Feb. 27, 1818-tf

MR. CHARLES MEGOWAN AND ELIZA-BETH, HIS WIFE, LATE ELIZABETH BEARD, JOHN KAY AND JACOB HULL,

Take Notice,

THAT on the 20th day of March next, and if not then, on the 21st of the same month ve or either of us, shall proceed with the surveyor of this county, or his deputy, and the commissioners appointed by the late county court of Fayette, between the hours of nine o'clock, A. M. and six o'clock, P. M.-begincision of the crimes and offences of the Press; the minister (M. Laine) announc. not consent to any amendment for the Maj. Edward Ward, and surveyed by him, and o take depositions to perpetuate testimony as to the boundary lines and corners of the same in this county adjoining yours, according to law—the said depositions to be taken at the neighborhood of Rouen, where he is till different corners adjoining you, where you may attend, if you please.

JOSEPH BEARD, H. BEARD, Att'ny, &c. And Guardian, &c. Feb. 27, 1818,-4t

CAUTION.

ed not to pay the same again, unless compelled

ATER & WELCH.

national bank has loaned money to per- BOOK-BINDNIG & STA-TIONERY BUSINESS.

Feb. 27.-3t.*

THOMAS ESSEX & CO.

ESPECTFULLY informs the public that they have removed their Book-Binding and Stationery business to the sign of the Jour nal, next door to the former stand of William gress. Mr. TRIMBLE's resolution, that Essex & Son, occupied at present by William R. the President's demand on Spain for the Morton & Co. opposite the Court House, on liberation of Mr. Meade, ought to be ensupply of

Blank Books, Stationery and School Books,

FOR SALE. Orders from public officers and banks at a distance will be promptly attended to—they having purchased a ruling machine which will thereby enable them to furnish pub lic offices and banks with Blank Books ruled in the neatest manner, and with much more facility than they could otherwise do. Lexington, Feb. 27.-tf.

New Tavern.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his fectly cured friends, and the public in general, that he FREE man. as opened a House of Entertainment in Lex ngton, on the lower end of Main street, at the sign of the GREEN TREE; for the accommo dation of travellers and others, who may pleas to give him a call His house is large and commodious, with a convenient bar, well stored with the best of liquors-Also, stables, as good as any in Lexington, with attentive ost-lers. The subscriber intending to establish himself in this line of business, for severa years, will spare no pains to render his visit ants comfortable; and by attention and mode rate charges, hopes to merit a share of public

WM. PALMANTEER. Lex. Feb. 27, 1818.-3t*

COMET.

THE Subscriber proposes to let out during the ensuing season, the Imported Bull COMET, on the following terms. If a neighbourhood will engage ten Cows, they may have him one month—20 Cows 2 months—30 Cows 3 months—40 Cows 4 months—50 Cows 6 months. Ten Dollars to be paid when the cow would wish to view it, which they may do upon upplication to the subscriber. COMET was got by a brother to the cele-

brated Bull Comet, which bull sold for 1000 Guineas at public Auction. Comet is a Beautiful Dark Red, sides speckled admiration of all who see him.

The Teeswater breed are the most celebrated in England for their beautiful forms, arriv ing to perfection at an early age, carrying the flesh and fat on the desirable points, and very famous for giving large quantities of rick milk. A well bred Teeswater cow will yield one bound of butter per day. I warrant all the neifers from my bull, to yield on good pasture 1-4 lb. butter per day, or take the cow at the season and value of her keeping. Persons desirous to see this bull of bulls are requested to call at my farm 11 miles from Lexington on the Georgetown road—On the first and second Mondays in March he may be seen at my stable

in Lexington. W. H. TEGARDEN. Lexington, Feb. 27 .- 3t.

New Publications, &c.

WORSLEY & SMITH, Booksellers & Stationers,

AVE just received at the REPORTER BOOK STORE, south cast side of the Public square, the following Works:

Sketches of the life and character of PAT. RICK HENRY, By WILLIAM WIRT of

FRANCE-By lady Morgan. Third American edition—second with the addition of an English translation of the French words and phrases. Embellished with four en-

Hoffman's Course of Legal Study The Memoirs of the Duke of Sully, prim-Minister to Henry the Great. A new edi-tion, revised and corrected, with aditional

notes. Frst merican edition. Memoirs of the Cardinal de Retz: containing the particulars of his own life, with the most secret transactions of the French court and the civil wars. First American

Phillips' Law of Evidence. Phillidor on Chess. A new edition.
They have also received the following addition

to their Medical Stock : Henry's Chemistry. A new edition, with notes by John Redman Coxe.

Discourses on the Elements of Therapeutics and Materia Medica, by N. Chapman, M. A new work.

Chaptal's Chemistry, edited by Dr. Wood-

Abernathy's Surgery. Cheyne's Essays on the Diseases of Chil-

Pemberton's Treatise on various diseases of the abdominal Viscera.
Thomas's Practice of Physic, abridged by

William Currie and David F. Condie, of Philadelphia. Carmichael's Essay on the Venereal diseases which have been confounded with syphilis, and the symptoms which exclusively arise from that poison. Illustrated by drawings

of the cutaneous eruptions of true sy-philis, and the resembling diseases. Hunter's Treatise on the Blood, Inflamma, tion and Gun-shot wounds. A new edition.

Orfila's Treatise on Poisons. Burns' Principles of Midwifery. Murray's Materia Medica Dorsey's Surgery.

Dorsey's Cooper.

Ewell's Medical Companion. Quincey's Lexicon-Medicum. A new Medica ical Dictionary. By Robt. Cooper. Caldwell's Cullen.

Kentucky Insurance Notes taken in W. & S. Have generally on hand a pretty good assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONERY, which they will sell to the western Merchants at the Philadelphia whole-

ale prices, with the addition of carriage. They have just received from Pittsburg & ew reams of Royal, Medium, Demy, Post and Cap PAPER, suitable for Blank work; and xpect shortly to receive an additional supply

rom Philadelphia February 14, 1818-3t. if.

TOBIAS—a Colored Man*

CURES Cancers, Tetters, White Swelling, Scald Heads, Sores, &c. He resides in Min. dison county, and will attend in Lexington at the Silversmith's Shop of Mr. Ayres, on MON-DAY the 23d of March, and every other Monday thereafter. The following ertificates show the efficacy of his applications.

AMHERST COUNTY, 7 9.

I do certify, that my wife had something on her finger, thought to be a Cancer. She applied to Tobias, who applied something to it, and effected a cure. Given under my hand this 12th day of June.

ANDREW MORGAN.

AMHERST, 1799. I do hereby certify, that one of my negroiniversally supposed to be a Cancer. I employed Tobias a free negro, who stopped the complaint immediately, and she is fully well.

J. MONIGOMERY. AMHERST, MARCH 1799. I do hereby certify that I had a negro womat who had a bad cancer, of long standing. After having tried every person generally successful in such cases, I employed Tobias, who to

my great surprize made a perfect cure in a few C. M. ROSE.

Teste, H. L. Rose.

AMHERST, VIRGINIA, 1799. I certify that doctor Tobias had a cancer in the palm of his hand: my father applied to several persons who were thought to be skilful n curing cancers, to no effect : he undertook the cancer himself, and perfected the cure. At the same time there was living on my

land a family afflicted with three cancers, to which several applications were made without effect. The said Tobias undertook, and perfectly cured them. He has since become a JOHN BARNETT.

I do hereby certify that what has been said above respecting the said Tobias curing the said cancers, amounts to a matter of certainty. Given under my hand, June 10, 1799. PATRICK HIGHT.

Teste, James Dinmore.

AMHERST CTY. (VA.) JUNE 10, 1799 I do hereby certify, that a daughter of mine nad a rising on her hand, and was supposed by wo skilful doctors to be a cancer, and could do nothing with it. I applied to Tobias, a free negro, who professed himself a doctor of carers; he stopt the complaint immediately and

effected a perfect cure.

JOHN CAMPBELL. Teste, Charles Jones.

This may certify, that I have been acquainted with Tobias, a free negro, for many years: he has for some years past profest curing canfurther certify, from good information, I have reason to believe he has an uncommon skill in at line of business. Given under my hand this 7th June, 1799.

CHARLES JONES. Teste, John Campbell.

GOOCHLAND, 1799. I do hereby certify, that one of my father's negro women had something on her ancle which was supposed to be a cancer; my father employed Tobias, a free negro, who professes to be a doctor of cancers, he stopt the com-

plaint immediately, and she is now perfectly

R. REDFOLD.

GARRARD CTY. (K.) 1804. I certify that I had a cancer under my eye, and after Tobias's application for about six months, it was perfectly cured: also one on my son's foot, which we supposed to be of the

same species. WILLIAM MITCHEL: Feb. 27 .-- It.*

RICH JEWELLERY. Gold & Silver Patent Lever Watches.

THE subscriber, late from Philadelphia, in-I forms the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he is just opening at the store formerly occupied by Mr. William son, one door from Main street, opposite the Branch Bank of the U. States, a very elegant

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, AND OTHER FANCY ARTICLES,

Which he will sell at a very low price, (to wit) Gold Petent Lever Watches, Gold Dials extra Jewelled, with Cases richly Chased, Silver Patent Lever do. best quality, Plain Gold and Silver do. do. Ladies' Elegant Gold Jewelled Watches with

Gold Dials,
do. Pearl Set do. do. Gentlemen's fine Gold Chains, Seals and

Keys, Ladies' Filligree Rich Filligree, Patent Diamond and Pearl Set Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger

Jet Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, in sets, Real Diamond, Ruby, Emerald and Tarquois

Finger Rings,
Pearl Set and Patent Diamond Bracelets, with rich fine Gold Elastic and Hair Bands, Real Amber, Amulet and Coral Necklaces,

Rich Bead Ridicules and Purses, Ridicule Clasps, Purses and Waist Clasps, Silver Pencil Cases, Coral and Bells, Thim-Gilt Buttons, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys,

Together with a variety of other articles, all of which are warranted equal in quality to any imported from Philadelphia, and will be sold at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail. Also, a small assortment of WATCH MA-KER'S TOOLS and MATERIALS, of a good

HENRY FLETCHER. Lexington, Jan. 24-8t

An Assortment of MERCHANDIZE.

Amounting to about 10,000 Dolls. IS OFFERED ON LIBERAL TERMS, In exchange for the following articles of coun try produce, viz:-CORN,

TOBACCO,
TOW-LINEN,
WHEAT,
BAGGING,
WHEAT. Apply to E. I. WINTER.
Lexington, Feb. 7—tf.

JOHN STICKNEY

HAS FOR SALE 250 gallons Flax seed Oil-being a consign ment will be sold low for cash, or at 60 days. A QUANTITY OF

Dry and Ground White Lead, and superfine Red ditto. Which will be sold at the lowest factory

prices by wholesale.

Coffee in Bags and Barrels. Copperas in Barrels. Allspice, Pepper, Rice, Beans, Lard, Mould Candles, Soap, Cordials

AND Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Putty: and as usual Gold leaf, Strong Spirits of wine, Tar, Rosin, Lampblack, &c.—Together with a variety of articles from the Shaker's manufactory.

Cash for Wheat & Corn.

THE subscribers are now giving for Wheat Seventy-five Cents per bushel; and for Corn in the ears, one dolkar seventy-five cents per barrel—cash, on delivery.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the house lately occupied by JABEZ VIGUS, at the sign of the Ship, on Short street, and the Court-house.

2000 Flour Barrels.

JOHN & THO. P. HART. ? Tam. Mills, Feb. 14, 1818.

THE MAILS.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails from the Post-Office Lexington, Ky. The Eastern mail arrives on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings.

The Western mail arrives on Monday, Wednes-

day and Friday Evenings. Both Eastern and Western mails are closed on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings.

The Western mail is closed at 6 o'clock. The Eastern, on the arrival of the Western

The Orleans mail arrives on Tuesday, Thurs Thursday and Saturday at 11 o'clock, A. M. It is closed on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, A. M.

The Cincinnati mail arrives on Friday Morning at 10 o'clock, and Monday Morning at 11 o'clock. It is closed on Tuesday at 1 o'clock, P. M. and on Saturday at 1 o'clock, P. M. The mail on Saturday goes via Dry ridge, and on Tuesday, via

Cynthiana and Falmouth The Winchester mail via. Mount Sterling, and Owingsville to Fleming C. H. arrives on Sunday and Thursday Evenings at 6 o'clock. It is closed

The Richmond mail for Danville via Lancaster and Paint Lick, arrives on Wed nesday Morning at 9, and is closed at 10 o'clock.

The Mail for S. Carolina and Georgia states. via Crab Orchard and Hazlepatch arrives on Tuesday and Saturday Mornings. It is closed on Mon day and Friday Mornings at 10

The Mail via Versailles to Frankfort, arrives on Teusday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings: It is closed on Monday, Wednesday and Friday

Mornings at 9 o'clock. It is necessary that Letters intended for any of the mails, should be put into the office half an hour befere the times above specified And Letters received, must be paid for on de livery. The latter rule can in no csse be dis-pensed with, except to those who keep a regu-

far quarterly account. JOHN FOWLER, P. M. Post-Office, Lextngton Ky. ? February 14, 1818—3t. }

GLASS.

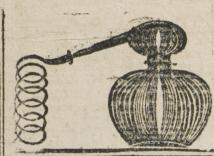
VARIETY of elegant cut and engraved A GLASS, just received and for sale, by SAM. THOMPSON & CO.

Which, in point of quality and elegance, does great credit to American manufacture. They have also on hand a large supply of GLASS, by the box, to suit retail stores, at the late Pittsburgh prices, and carriage, with the Breckinridge, Esq.

usual credit for approved paper. The above articles were all manufactured by stand on Market Street.

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell, of Pittsburgh.

ROBERT WICKLIFFE. Lexington, Jan. 31-tf



STILLS FOR SALE.—The subscriber has on hand stills of different sizes and of the quality, which he will sell low for cash. He has lately received from Philadelphia uantity of Copper, which enables him to fursh STILLS & BOILERS, of any size, at the shortest notice.—He also continues to carry on the TINNING BUSINESS, as usual. Two or three Journeymen Tinners would be employed, to whom the highest wages will be given.

M. FISHEL.
Lexington, Oct. 1, 1816.

7-tf

Lexington Steam Mill.

THE first LEXINGTON STEAM MILL is now in compleat operation. The business will eafter be conducted under the firm of ROBERT HUSTON & CO. A constant supply of Flour of the best quality, Shorts, Bran and Corn Meal, may be had at the Mill, at the customary prices. The Company continue to purchase Wheat and Corn, for which the market price will be given. They also want a quantity of Staves, Hoop Poles, &c. for Whiskey and Flour Barrels, and other Cooper stuff, for which they will give a liberal price. They have for sale, an Extensive Machinery for card ng and spinning Cotton, of an excellent qual-ty; for terms apply at the mill to JOHN H. MORTON, or THOMAS BODLEY.

ROBERT HUSTON & CO.

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL

TOHN MARSH has again commenced the SPINNING BUSINESS. He has in his employment workmen of the best kind. Cotton Yarn for sale of the best quality, and as cheap as any in the western country. I also wish to inform the public that I have ready for sale, one Spinning Throstle of 108 spindles, with all the necessary preparation machinery; and will have finished by the first of January 1817, two more machines of the same amount. Those persons wishing to purchase machinery, can also be accommodated with a first rate workman to superintend their business. October 14, 1816.

NOTICE.

BY a resolution of the Board of Trustees of the town of Lexington, at their February meeting, 1818, Proposals will be received a their stated meeting, at the Court house in Lexington, on Thursday the 5th day of March next, for a Scavenger, who will undertake to keep the streets of this town clean for the present year. By order of the Board

Test-H. B. SMITH, c. b. t.

Feb. 14-3t. THE CELEBRATED BULL, tle under the direction of the Agricultural Society, is at my farm near Lexington, for the convenience of those who wish to improve their breed of cattle. Five Dollars is the price;

good pasturage on moderate terms.

This Bull excels in beauty and size any animal of his kind in the state; his calves selling from 30 to 50 dollars from common cows, and from blooded cows as high as 250 dollars. I have not heard of a single one of an inferior description—all are greatly superior to those by other bulls. JOHN FOWLER. Lexington, July 26, 1817.—tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

between Limestone street and the Court-house, where every attention will be paid to travellers and customers in general.

LUKE USHER A few Gentlemen can be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging by the week.
Lexington, Dec. 27, 1817—tf

Commission Business. THE undersignedhave this day entered into a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting BUSINESS ON COMMISSION in this under the firm of JACKSON & REY-ALEX'R. JACKSON. JAS. M. REYNOLDS.

New-Orleans, Nov. 20, 1817-Dec. 20-13ts. REMOVAL.

WILLIAM R. MORTON & Co. HAVE removed their Store to the Brick house at the corner of Main and Upper streets, lately occupied by Wm. Essex Bookstoore. Lex. Dec. 27.-td Lex. Dec. 27.-tf



J. C. WENZEL

HAS just received, direac from London, an elegant assortment of PIANO FORTES, of various prices, of the latest fashion, and of he best tone and workmanship, which will be old at the Philadelphia prices, with the addition of charges from thence.

Also, a variety of Flutes, Clavimets, Violins, Blank Music Paper, Piano Forte Covers, &c And a great collection of the most approved SONGS, DUETS, GLEES, WALTZES, MARCHES, &c. &c.

He has also just received from the eastward, quantity of MAHOGANY VENEERING, inch and 1 inch PLANK, which he will sell n the most reasonable terms at his store, in he new building on Limestone street, opposit Keen & Lanphear's Tavern, and next door bove Higgins & Pritchart's new store. Lexington, Jan. 3, 1818—tf

Robert Wickliffe & Richard Hawes Jr.

HAVE entered into a Partnership in the practice of Law, which is limited to the Courts of Fayette County.

The latter will confine his practice exclu-

sively to the courts of said county. Those who nay think proper to entrust them with their business, will ensure the joint attention of ooth; except when the former is necessarily called away by the clashing interference of the Fayette and Superior courts. Richard Hawes, Jr. may be found at his office between Mr. Cornelius Coyle's, and the Insurance Compan Office, immediately above the office of J. C.

Robert Wickliffe may be found at his old

Feb. 7.-13t RICH'D. HAWES, Jr.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of MORRISON, BOS WELLS & SUTTON will expire by agreement, on the 1st of January next, and it is requested, that all those indebted to said firm me forward and settle their balances immediately.

They now offer for sale on a liberal credit, the entire STOCK OF GOODS on hand; said Goods are of excellent quality, and the assortment is pretty general

ALSO—Their STOCK OF GOODS in the house

of JAMES MORRISON & CO. which are of a good quality and a good assortment. They offer for sale also, the following proper

viz: Their HOUSE AND LOT on Cheapside, running back to Mill street.
Their HOUSE AND LOT on Main street. running back to Water street, which they

purchased of Thomas Wallace, Esq.
Their HOUSE AND LOT on Short street, now occupied by Dr. Hosmer, the Lot containing about Two Acres. Their BAGGING FACTORY and LOT, con

taining about Two Acres.

And on the 1st day of January they will sell about TWENTY LIKELY YOUNG NE-GROES; they are Hacklers, Spinners and valuable HOUSE AND LOT for sale in Le

banon, Ohio.
TWO LOTS on the Russel road, near George Coons's, containing about Six Acres. Any person feeling inclined to purchase any of the above described property at the present time, possession will be given immediately, ex-

> JAMES MORRISON. JOSEPH BOSWELL, DAVID SUTTON BUSHROD BOSWELL

ELEGANT DOMESTIC SUPERFINE BLACK, BLUE, & FANCE COLORED BROAD CLOTHS & CAS-

Lex. Nov. 29, 1817.—if

SIMERES. THE Subscriber now offers at RETAIL as well as Whoelsale, the above articles at such reduced prices that the Philadelphia market can offer no superior advantages in peculation. He engages to sell them as low is they can be purchased in the United States vithout any addition of transportation or com-nission. The public may be assured that cloths manufactured in the same manner and at the same time and place, have been worn admired for their softness, durability, the bril-liancy and permanancy of their color by gentlemen of taste in this country. It is hope that the friends of Domestic manufactures in this nd the adjacent towns and country will cor tinue their favors, and please to call with their friends at the Store of Messrs. Luther Stephen and Co. directly opposite to the Office of the Bank of the United States, where the CLOTHS are offered for sale.

H. F. CLARK Lexington, Dec. 20-tf

OTICE

E XPECTING to be absent from Lexington for a considerable time, I have committed my unfinished business in the Fayette Circuit ourt, Federal and General Courts, to the agement of THEODORE F. TALBOT, Esq. late of the city of New York, in whose abilities and attention to business, my clients RAISED by Mr. SMITH, who obtained a Sil abilities and attention to business, my clients and friends may place the most implicit con fidence. He may be found at the office lately occupied by me in Lexington.

Dec. 13, 1817—13t

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. SAUNDERS informs the Ladies of Lexington and its vicinity, that she has pened a MILLINERY STORE in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Boggs, in Main street, where may be had the newest fashions Velvet, Silk, and Split Straw BONNETS. Also, a varicty of CAPS and COLERETS, with other ar-icles usually kept in that line of business. CRIMPING done in the neatest manner Dec. 20—tf

DISSOLVED.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Alexander Cranston, Andrew Alexander, J. P. Schatzell and John Schatzell and Co. is dissolved by consent of

NOTICE

IS THEREFORE HEREBY GIVEN, that the usiness of said concern will be closed by the ubscriber, who requests those that stand in heir accompts respectively. And to whom hose will also please to apply to whom the irm stands indebted.

J. P. SCHATZELL. lebted thereto, to come forward and settle Lexington Sept. 27-tf.

TOBACCO.

F. CLARK in Lexington, at Mr. B. Ayres's Inn, officers the highest price for Tobacco, in exchange for a quantity of Domestic very low prices. The Tobacco to be delivered at any warehouses below Boonsborough. The rop of 1816 to be subjected to reinspection. Lexington, Jan. 17, 1818-tf.

NOTICE.

A LL persons indebted to the Kentucky Ga zeite Office, for subscriptions, advertise ents, or Job printing, are respectfully re quested to make immediate payment. " Shor counts make long friends." Lexington, Jan. 31-tf.

ALLUVION MILLS.

SEVENTY FIVE cents per bushel will be given for good clean merchantable WHEAT, delivered at the Allavion Mills, payable in 90 days, by BRADFORD & BOWLES.

N. B. We also continue to carry on the BIS-CUIT BAKING, where large quantities of Pi-tot and Navy BREAD may be had; also, Buter and Water CRACKERS, by the pound, keg Lexington, Jan. 17-tf

Genuine Spanish Segars, A ND fresh Rapee and Macouba SNUFF, manufactured by Hamilton, just received and for sale, by SAM. THOMPSON & CO.

By the box or keg, at Philadelphia prices, ad carriage; or at a small advance, by retail Lexington, Jan. 31-tf Partnership Dissolved. THE partnership of Ashton, Beach & Neille, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those having demands on the firm, are requested to apply to Ashton & Beach for the same. All indebted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton & Beach, who are authorized to receive the same.

sed to receive the same. R. ASHTON, JOSEPH BEACH, HUGH NEILLE. Lexington, March 2d, 1816.

The Coach Making Business, In all its various branches, is still carried on on the shortest notice, and neatest manner, War Department. and on the most reasonable terms.

BARTLET & COX,

OF NEW-ORLEANS.

THE term of the partnership of the above firm having expired, the affairs of the cern will be settled by the subscriber. He continues business on his own account in will meet due and prompt attention.

His establishment is in Poidrass street, ealthy and pleasant part of the city, and near the active business of the boats and shipping NATH'L. COX.

THE DRUG STORE,

Late of Major J. M. M. Calla, (CORNER OF SHORT & MARKET-STREETS,) WILL in future be conducted by Doctor CLOUD and B. GAINES, formerly of

the house of M'Calla, Gaines & Co. They have on hand, and are importing, a very extensive supply of Fresh Medicines, Paints, &c.

Which they will sell on the most moderate terms, by wholesale and retail. They have no hesitation in believing that they will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may faor them with their calls.

Orders from a distance shall be promptly

CLOUD & GAINES. Lexington, Oct. 4.—40--tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

AVE just received and opened a large an well-selected ASSORTMENT OF AUG. well-selected ASSORTMENT OF MER. CHANDIZE, suitable for the present and aproaching season, in the house lately occupied James Campbell, on Main street, next doo o L. Sanders, and opposite the Kentucky Ga-tette Office; which they offer for sale on reaconable terms for cash, and the following pro-tice, viz:—Wheat, Whiskey, Hemp, Tobacco, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Country Linen and Linsey. G. & J. ROBINSON.

WATCHES.

THE subscribers have just received, Gold and Silver Patent Lever Watches.

Among which are a few for LADIES, for sale at the Philadelphia Prices. ALSO, A General Assortment o

MERCHANDIZE,

By Wholesale or Retail, at a small advance for ASH, or notes at a short date. TILFORD, TROTTER, & Co. Lexington, Dec. 13-tf.

BLANK BOOKS, &c.

We offer for sale, at the Kentucky Gazette Office D LANK bound Ledgers, Day Books, Whole bound Journals, half do. do. Copy Books, Pocket Books, Blank Warrants, Executions, Tobacco Notes, Replevin Bonds, Masonic Diplomas, Writing Paper, Branch U. S. Bank Checks,

Indentures, Deeds-And the Kentucky Almanack for 1818, by the groce, dozen, or single one. Lexington, Dec. 20-tf

NOTICE. THE subscribers have formed a connection for the purpose of transacting Commission Business in the City of New-Orleans, under the firm of OLD, ARMER, & Co; and having pro cured commodious Ware houses for the storage of produce, respectfully solicit the patronage

of the Western people. Signed-JAMES OLD, JAMES ARMER, E. G. PRICE. New Orleans, Dec. 12, 1817.

January 3-13ts.

HEMP. THE subscribers wish to purchase FORTY I TONS OF HEMP, to be delivered in the next year.

WM. R. MORTON & CO. Lexington, Dec. 27-tf

Sebree & Johnsons. CORNER OF MAIN & MILL STREETS,

A early opposite the Branch Bank of the U.S. AVE just opened, and will constantly keep on hand, for sale, either by retail or wholeale, an assortment of

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES. CONSISTING OF-BROAD CLOTHS, | NEGRO CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BLANKETS, CASSINETS. HARD-WARE.

SATTINETS, NAILS of every des-KERSEYS, cription, &c. &c. They will also keep a constant supply of BANK, PRINTING, WRITING, LETTER, nd WRAPPING PAPER. Orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to.

Lexington, Sept. 13—tf. eorgetown Patriot, will please to insert the bove three times.

For the benefit of the Wounded Soldier. WAR DEPARTMENT,

Pension Office, Dec. 23.

HE following evidence will be required in all militia cases, and in cases of the regular army, where the discharge and surgeon's cer-dificate have been lost or destroyed, or where hey have been originally granted, to enable be Secretary of War to grant pensions, viz: In cases where the regular discharge and he surgeon's certificate for disability, cannot be had, the applicant for a pension, whether e has been a soldier of the regular army, or a nilitiaman in the service of the United States, nust produce the sworn certificate of his cap ain, or other officer under whom he served, stating distinctly the time and place of his hav ng been wounded, or otherwise disabled, and that the same wounds or disabilities arose while n the service of the United States, and in the ine of his duty, with the affidavit of one or more urgeons or physicians, whether of the army or citizens, accurately describing the wound and stating the degree of disability to which the soldier may be entitled under it; these documents to be sworn to before a Judge of the United States' Court, or some state Judge or Justice of the Peace; and if a state Judge Justice of the Peace, then under the seal of the Clerk of the County in which such Judge or Justice may reside, and the name of the paymaster who last paid the soldier as belong ng to the service of the United States, to be n every instance furnished by the applicant, in order to determine the date of the commence ment of his pension.

Printers of the laws of the United States

at the old stand by Ashton & Beach, where carriages, gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired and forward their accounts for payment to the

NEW & CHEAP STORE.

G. WOODWARD, (Main street, 2 doors east of Ky. In. Bank,) OFFERS FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, A GENERAL AS

> SORTMENT OF DRY GOODS.

OUGHT in New York for cash, at package sales at Auction, and at prices much below the manufacturing cost, which will enable him to sell at prices much lower than any hitherto offered the public:

CONSISTING OF London best superfine Broad Cloths, Yorkshire and common do Best superfine Cassimeres, Ladies superfine twilled peliesse Cloths, Flannels and Baizes, Flushings and common Coatings, Kersey Moleskins and Plains,

Worsted and Cotton Hosiery, Vestings, common and superfine, Rose and Point Blankets, Domestic Plaids, Shirtings and Checks. India, Jaconet, Mull, Book and Leno Muslins 4-4 and 7-8 Irish Linners, and Shirtings, Irish and Russia Sheetings, Elegant Furniture Chintz Callicoes, Superfine Dimities and Linen Cambrics.

Levantine, Florence & changeable Senshaws French and India Florentines, for Vestings, Cashmere, Angola, Damask and Levantine Silk, Bandana, Flag & Fancy Handkerchiefs. Sattin and Lutestring Ribbons assorted,

Common and 6-4 Carlisle Ginghams,

Black and colored Cotton Crapes and Bombazetts. Silk, Beaver and Buckskin Gloves. Angola Tippetts and fashionable Ladies Winter Hats, with Ostrich Feathers, very low.

A CHEAP ASSORTMENT OF Hard Queens & Standard China Imperial & Madeira Wine. Copperas, Rosin, Iron and Steel. Hyson Teas Loaf Sugar, With a neat assortment of Hand, Compass, an

Mill Saws, at reduced prices.

N.B. On consignment a few boxes Cotto:
Yarn, of superior quality at low rates.

Lex. Dec. 20, 1817.-8t

ELEGANT CARPETING Just received and for sale at the Store of T. E. BOSWELL & CO.

Brussels & Scotch Carpetings. Which they offer at a very reduced price. August 23—tf

NOTICE.

ON the 15th of November, 1815, the subscribers enclosed in a letter, directed to Messrs. Scott, Trotter & Tilford, merchants of Philadelphia, a Treasury Note for \$1000 payable at Baltimore; on which day the said letter with its contents was put into the post office at this place, directed as before stated which letter, with contents, has never since been heard of. A liberal reward will be given by us to any person that can give such informa ion as will lead to a detection of the thief, or

the recovery of the money.

JNO. & JOS. SUMRALL, of the late firm of Sumralls & Co. Maysville, K. Jan. 6, 1818.
Jan. 10—6t*

CASH FOR WOOD. THE Lexington Manufacturing Company will give the highest price for WOOD, de-ivered at their Factory, by the cord; seasoned, if sound) will be preferred.

for which they will pay liberally in cash. Jan. 31—tf OWINGS'S IRON-WORKS, ARE ALL IN COMPLETE OPERATION. THE result of the late improvements, made by the subscriber on his BLAST FUR-

NACE, decidedly gives her the preference to any in the western country. She is now making double the quantity she ever made and of a very superior quality.

The FORGES are making better Bar Iron than heretofore, & of as good a quality as any in the U. States. They are managed by selected

All orders will be promptly executed when he payment is made satisfactory. THOMAS D. OWINGS. Slate Iron-Works, Jan. 17, 1818—tf.
N. B. A general assortment of Bar-Iron and

workmen from the Eastward.

n Lexington. DIRECT TAX OF 1815.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the Direct Tax of the United States for 1815, on the following described property situated in this state, having remained unpaid one year from the time of the notification of the Collector in whose district the said property lies that the Tax had become due and payable; the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said Tax due thereon with an addition of 20 per cent. will be sold at public sale at the court house in the town of Lexington, in the county of Fayette, on the 31st day of March 1818. The sale of this property having been advertised before, but was deferred for want of adequate description to

Names of Taxable Persons-Description D. C. Jacob Miller—Clay county Thomas Boyd—Bourbon 50 acres on Green creek —Garrard

Len. K. Bradly-Bourbon cty. 900 acres on cane ridge on the waters of Hinkston

John Bedell—Ditto 477 acres on Hinkston near the mouth of Clear creek 11 70 Wm. F. Coleman & Co-Ditto 93 acros on Stoner adjoining Jacob Jones and others H. Foster-Ditto 70 acres with a hewed Log

dwelling, &c.

William Jones adm'r. of William Jones dec'd.-Ditto 350 acres on Townsend adjoining Williams and Hawkins
Laurence McGuire—Ditto 2000 acres on Licking
Michael Matheny—Ditto 10 acres adjoining
Matheny and Harrison
Jno. McDowell—Ditto 200 on Houston one cabin dwelling

James Morrison—Ditto 1-3 of an undivided claim to 32,277 1-2 acres situate on the north side of the road

from Lexington to Paris, claim Henry Miller—ditto 1687 acres on the head of Flat Lick George Penn-Ditto 1 female slave between age of 12 and 50
Ann Parberry—Ditto 66 2-3 acres on Flat
run 43 1-3 on do adjoining

Turney
William Taylor—Ditto 1 Lot on Main-street Paris adjoining W. & S. Allen 7 80
James Trabue's Heirs—Ditto 1750 acres on Houston adjoining Watts and Drucilla Thornton-Ditto

Brice Young-Bracken county, 100 acres on road from Augusta to Cynthi-Thomas Mitchell by Peter Gatewood-Ma-Robert Combs—Ditto
Carr Fleming & Co.—Nicholas county
Robert Combs—Ditto 2000 acres 3 miles below lower Blue Lick
Thomas Indicut—Ditto 30 acres on Beaver Moses Indicut-Ditto 50 acres on Beaver Aaron Indicut-Ditto 50 acres on Beaver creek Thomas Indicut-Ditto 100 acres on Beaver Edm'd. Vaughan—Ditto 500 acres on Bee Lick
Lick
Thos. Anderson—Lewis county 116 acres
on Chio river
William S. Austin Clarke county William S. Austin Clarke county
Benjamin Clever—Ditto
Joel Dupuy—Clarke county
William Kelly—Ditto
John Mayo—Ditto
Jono. McGormick's Heirs—Estill county
William Bibb sen.—Bath county
Lunes E. Smith—Ditto 11 70 James E Smith—Ditto 3 90
William T. Buckner,—Montgomery county 11 70
Frederick Harris—Ditto 2 98 Moses Hunter-Ditto 5 85 Wade Mosby-Ditto Jas. Taylor sen.—Ditto John Gibson—Floyd county John Evans—Fleming county
Wade Mosby—Ditto Wade Mosby—Ditto
Mary Walker—Ditto
George West—Ditto
Robert Powell—Washington county
P. Philips' Hens—Hardin county
Thos. Stout, Charles Stout & Abin Sheridan B Barns—Lincoln county 19 50 B Barns—Lincoln county
William Lyne jr —Casey county
Abram Smith—Campbell county
Nathaniel Breeding—Ditto 1000 acres on
Main Licking
James Coleman jr —Ditto 1000 acres on
Bank Lick Robert Gamble—Ditto 1000 acres on waters of Ohio and 1000 do. waters Ticking 23 a
Robert C. Jacobs—Ditto 10000 acres on Big
Bone Lick waters
Hugh Mercu's Heirs—Ditto 2500 and 220
acres opposite 16 mile Island
Wm. Morgan's Herrs—Ditto 6667 acres on
waters Bi Bone
Prettyman Merry—Ditto 500 and 750 acres
on Ohio
Thomas Newton—Ditto on Ohio
Thomas Newton-Ditto
Joseph Perkins-Ditto 978 acres on Big 5 72 Bone Henry Roberts-Ditto 947 14 acres on Licking
Francis West's assignees—Ditto and
10358 1-2 acres on waters of 10 00 Licking

R. Eggleston—Boone county 2000 acres on R. Eggleston—Boone county 2000 acres of waters Big Bone Lick 15 60

Ja. Watson's Trustees—Ditto 1932 1-2 acres waters of Ohio 15 7

Jno. D. Williams—Ditto 1860 acres near Big 21 6 Bone Charles Burns--Harrison county 400 acres Jas. Doll & Co. Crs. of Charles Elliott dec'd.-Ditto 2000 acres on Beaver creek Thomas Rowland-Ditto 1000 acres on Licking 1 Mary Walker—Ditto 1000 acres on south Fork of Licking George Graham-Gallatin county 1150

acres on Severn creek Doct. Lain Jones—Ditto 1000 acres Em'r. Longhead—Ditto 106 acres on Ohio 2 78 Wade Mosby—Ditto 666 2-3 acres on Ohio 7 80 Charles Patterson-ditto 500 acres on 3 90 Kentucky river David Jamison-Scott county 10,000 acres on waters of Eagle Zacariah Herndon-ditto 1000 acres on dividing ridge between Lick-ing and Elkhorn 1 Solomon McNair—ditto 489 acres on Eagle and Cedar creeks Jno. D. Williams—ditto 200 acres on Eagle creek

Taliman Weaver-ditto 7,000 acres on Eagle creek Bingham Rees, Cochran & Thursby, Sam. Macker Meeker, Denman & Co. & Jas. West—Franklin county 250 acres on Elkhon 212 1-2, 37 1-2 200, 380, 259, 125, 125 & 500 on do. and 87 1-2 on first bottom below

> per Twinn, 300 ditto on Sevem. North Elkhorn of Benson & 600 acres on Elkhorn

on Bear creek James Taylor-ditto

Levi Tucker—ditto Jas. Tatt's Heirs-ditto Edward Taylor-ditto John Wallace-ditto Walsh Williams-ditto Joshua Wilson—ditto Martin Rutter-Caldwell county Martin Beal-Livingston county Kelly Davenport-ditto Jno. Galloway-ditto P. Ormsby-ditto Allen Reed-ditto Jesse Williams-ditto John Bennett-Grayson cty. 400 acres Thomas Lewis-Jefferson county 18000

They also want to employ the hauling of their own wood, about three miles from this place, J. Edminston & Wm. Loury-ditto 358 acres on north Elkhorn J. H. Gibson-ditto 105 acres on Salt Ri-William Goodwin-ditto 10,000 on Twinns Jno. Hancock-ditto 350 acres Sulphur Lick creek Castings will be kept as usual at his Iron Store, David Henly-ditto 9000 acres Elkhorn & Eagle creeks A. Madison's heirs—ditto 546 acres on Main Elkhorn Andrew Moore-ditto 2500 acres on Up-William Fleming-5300 acres 2000 do. in Jefferson county 15
William Moore—ditto 308 acres on George Mason-ditto 250 acres waters John C. Owings-ditto 3 tracts, 500, 500, Edward Pass-ditto 114 acres on S. fork of Benson James Prater-ditto, two tracts of 200 acres each Samuel Redding—ditto, 300 acres on Benson Bobert Steele—ditto, 333 1-3 acres on Ky. river Geo. Taylor & wife—ditto 697 acres on Ky. river Rev. W. Wilson—ditto 188 acres on Ky. river William S. Baily—Pendleton county Sol. & Sam. Dickson-ditto Laurence Birney—Christian county Jesse Cravins—ditto Polly Griffith-ditto 1000 acres on Green river including Walnut Bottom on Ohio David John-ditto

30 42

4 49

4 68 5 44

15 60 1 17 1 66

8 52

45 1 95

18 81

Fountain Lester—ditto 400 acres Andrew Miles—ditto Wm. Mercer's Heirs-ditto Benjamin Noel—ditto Samuel Small—ditto

39 63 18 33 19 acres on Fern creek 351 JOHN H. MORTON, Designated Collector for the state of Ky.
Collectors Office, Low 26, 1818-31-8t.